

Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects

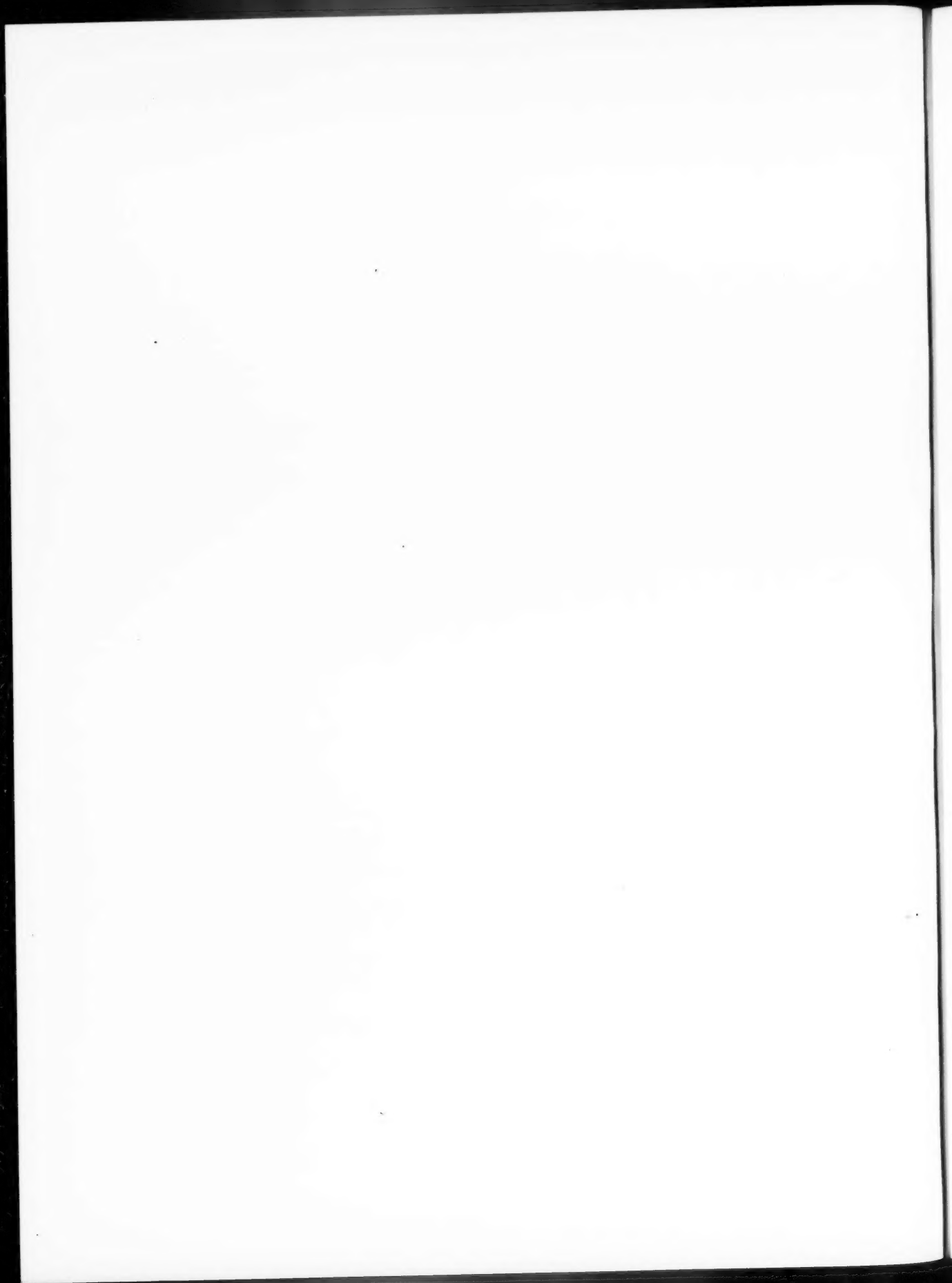
THIRD SERIES

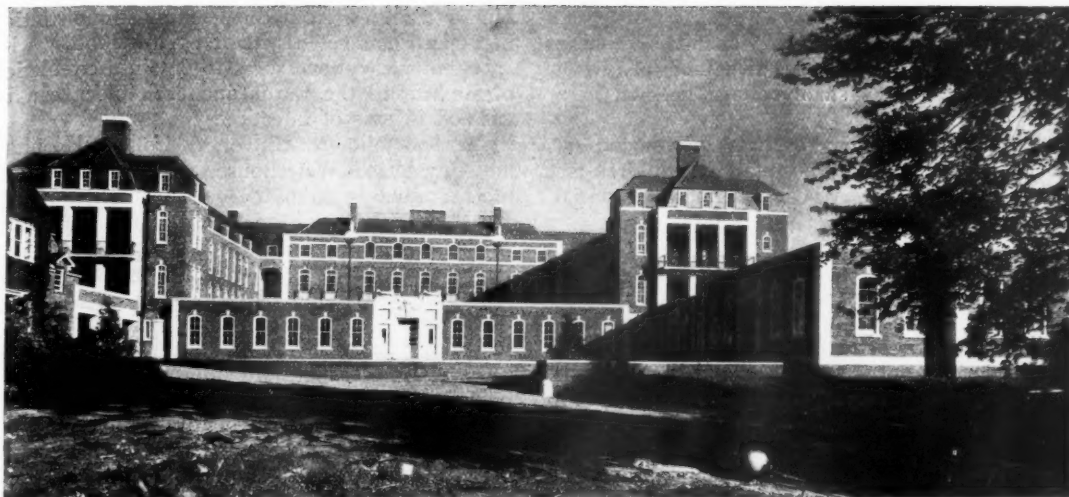
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TORBAY HOSPITAL : SOUTH VIEW

The Torbay Hospital. Built by the generosity of Mrs. Rowcroft on a beautiful site outside Torquay, the existing old house being utilised as nurses' home. The wards stand on a level plateau 10 feet above the surrounding site, and are arranged so that surgical and medical services are in separate blocks, and on the first floor wards for paying patients on one side, and the children and maternity wards in corresponding positions on the other side. Isolation wards and small special wards in the centre; the kitchen and nurses' dining-room and servants' rooms are on the top floor.

English Hospital Planning.—Part I

BY H. PERCY ADAMS [F.].

[A Paper read before the Royal Institute of British Architects, on Monday, 27 May 1929.]

THE earliest hospital in England was probably one founded by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 900 A.D., and several still exist dating back to the eleventh and twelfth centuries. One of the oldest is St. Bartholomew's Hospital, founded by Rahere, the jester to King Henry I, about 1123 who, being tired of fooling, turned monk and, obtaining land at Smithfield from his late master, built a priory and, alongside it, a hospital.

At present in this country there are two broad divisions, the Poor Law infirmaries and those under civil or Government control, and the voluntary hospitals. The former differ from the latter in that they provide a large proportion of patients suffering from old age, and they do not

cater for out-patients, although out-relief dispensaries are sometimes run in connection with them; again, they have no medical schools of their own; but in the last few years some Poor Law infirmaries have been associated for teaching purposes with recognised hospital schools. Another difference is that patients visit a voluntary hospital of their own free will, whereas they are usually compelled by destitution to go to the Poor Law infirmary; and, with few exceptions, the voluntary hospitals are better equipped, staffed and administered.

Hospitals may be divided into distinct groups:—

1. The Poor Law infirmaries under civil control;
2. The hospitals for infectious and other diseases under civil control;

3. The military hospitals under Government control ;

4. The general voluntary hospitals, ranging from the large hospital with medical school attached, to the small cottage hospital of a few beds ;

5. The voluntary hospitals for women ;

6. The voluntary hospitals for children ;

7. The voluntary hospitals for some special disease or ailment ;

and as each one of these requires some special treatment in planning, it is quite impossible in this paper to give details that will apply to all.

Burdett classifies hospital plans as block, pavilion, corridor, or a mixture of both. Well, that should cover every type! Originally hospitals were simply blocks of rooms, each for its own purpose, but with no very definite arrangement of plan, and it was in consequence of the deficient ventilation of the old block hospitals that the pavilion type of planning resulted.

The first real step forward in hospital planning in England was begun about 1860. The Royal Bucks Infirmary at Aylesbury initiated a type consisting of a central block of administration rooms and operating theatre, and on either side large wards with the sanitary blocks at the ends. Many others followed of this type, the Addenbroke, Cambridge, 1865 ; Winchester, 1868 ; West Bromwich, Guildford, and elsewhere. The Herbert Hospital at Woolwich, built in 1865, on a site of twenty-two acres, designed by Sir Douglas Galton, and probably helped by Miss Florence Nightingale, was the forerunner of what is generally known as "The Pavilion Type," having a central administration block with wards on either side at right angles to a main corridor, and this principle has been generally followed since for all large hospitals on open sites.

Hospitals with circular wards were introduced in 1888. The idea was originated by Professor Marshall, and carried out at the Miller Hospital, at Greenwich, and followed at Bradford, Burnley, and the East Sussex, at St. Leonards, and elsewhere. Possibly the idea has advantages on restricted sites, but the wards are more expensive to build and difficult to ventilate, and have a large wasteful area in the centre, and they do not find favour with patients.

A further development of the central administration with wards on either side was the Belgrave

Hospital for Children, 1898, with three ward blocks radiating from the Central administration block and connected with it by low lobbies with an open space above so as to obtain a circulation of air around the wards and each block can be isolated in case of infection.

In 1898 followed University College Hospital, by Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, with its four ward blocks radiating from the central administration, and this seems a very excellent plan for a restricted town site. Thirty years ago plans were made for the entire re-building of St. George's Hospital, with very much the same idea, but were never carried out.

The planning of the Belfast Hospital (1903) by Mr. Henman is quite unique, all the wards being grouped alongside each other without any side windows and relying entirely on a mechanical system of forced air ventilation. This may be very economical in planning and administration, but the experiment has not, as far as I know, been repeated.

Mr. Milburn stated in 1913 that "the design and planning of a general hospital had arrived at a definite type which, in its main outline, is rarely departed from except in matters of detail"; but progress is essential, and I do not believe that anything like finality has been reached, and we may yet see great changes.

The Crimea War, 1856, was probably the cause of a great revolution in hospital planning ; but the Great War of 1914-18 does not seem to have had much influence upon hospital planning except, perhaps, in the way of endeavouring to reduce areas and cheapen the buildings. Even the Ministry of Health has largely changed its views on planning since the war ; the suggested superficial and cubical areas formerly insisted on by them now being very materially reduced.

The position in England to-day is very largely a question of cost ; but cheap and inexpensive hospital construction is not possible if it is to be efficient, and when the public appreciate the need, they do not complain of the cost, although general economy in planning and external treatment is desirable.

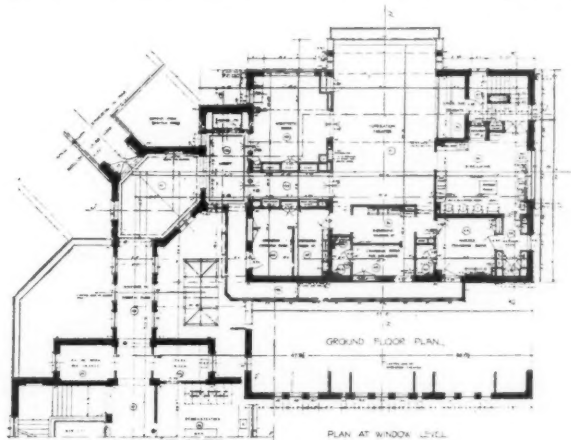
During the last thirty years great progress has been made both in planning and the general architectural treatment ; the buildings are more attractive inside and out, although needless enrichment is quite out of place. At one time

almost anything was thought good enough externally, and the most depressing effects resulted.

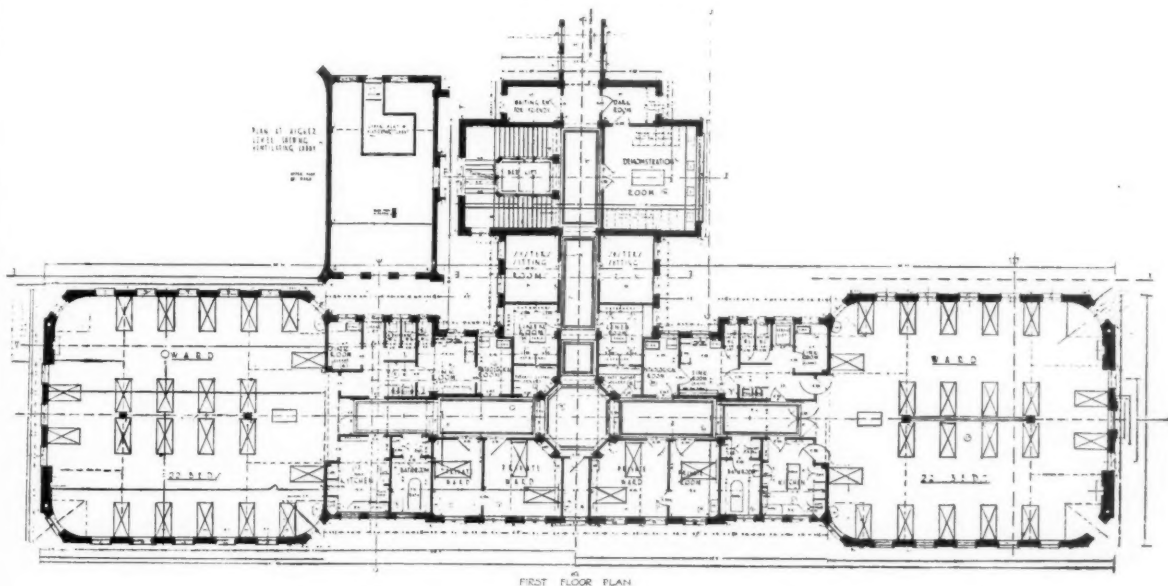
There are several departments in a modern

sunlight treatment, massage and clinical laboratories for chemical and pathological services.

All London hospitals are now largely dependent



Operating Theatre



ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL. Lanchester and Lodge, Architects

hospital that did not exist twenty years ago. Diagnostic and therapeutic facilities are now in almost every hospital, and include X-ray departments for radiographic and fluoroscopic services,

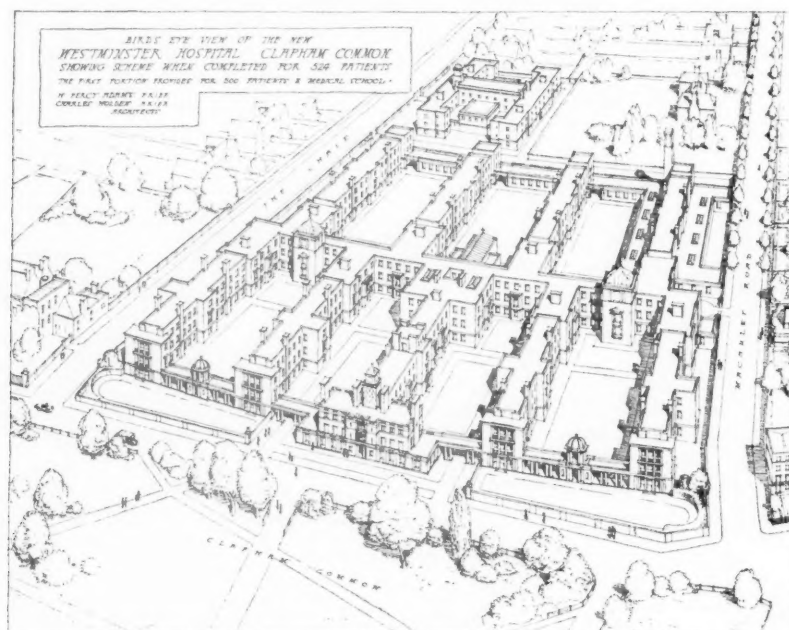
on King Edward VII. Fund, which collects huge sums to be distributed among them, and plans have to be submitted and altered and amended as their experts demand, and civil-aided hospitals

must submit their plans to the Ministry of Health for approval. Again, the British Red Cross Society and Hospitals Association have opened a bureau for advice and criticism which will undoubtedly be of benefit to those planning and constructing hospitals.

One wonders what would happen to many of our provincial voluntary hospitals if they were subject to the same criticism as in America, where the College of Surgeons maintains inspectors and

situation. For instance, St. George's Hospital, London, has Hyde Park on one side and the Green Park on the other, and therefore does not compare with an enclosed site elsewhere.

The ideal site is on a gentle slope from north to south or south-east, with good approach roads on the northern side, well sheltered by trees or rising ground and away from noise and dirt; with a sub-soil of chalk, rock or gravel and with water, gas and drainage available.



WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL

This is a scheme not yet carried out, designed for 500 beds and medical school, and shows the sectioning of the large wards.

sends them to visit each hospital and go over the medical histories and records and point out any deficiencies, and then issue a list of approved hospitals. Any hospital not in the approved list when appealing for funds is in a bad position, and the improvements suggested generally follow.

The Site.—The ideal site one visualises is on high ground and of large area—some, say, with fifty beds to an acre. This is all very well in the country, but impossible in towns or cities, and, even in the latter, the area depends largely upon

I would like to suggest that a promoter of a hospital scheme should consult the architect before the selection of a site as to the position and nature of the ground, as lack of facilities in drainage water and lighting and other circumstances may add very largely to the cost of the building.

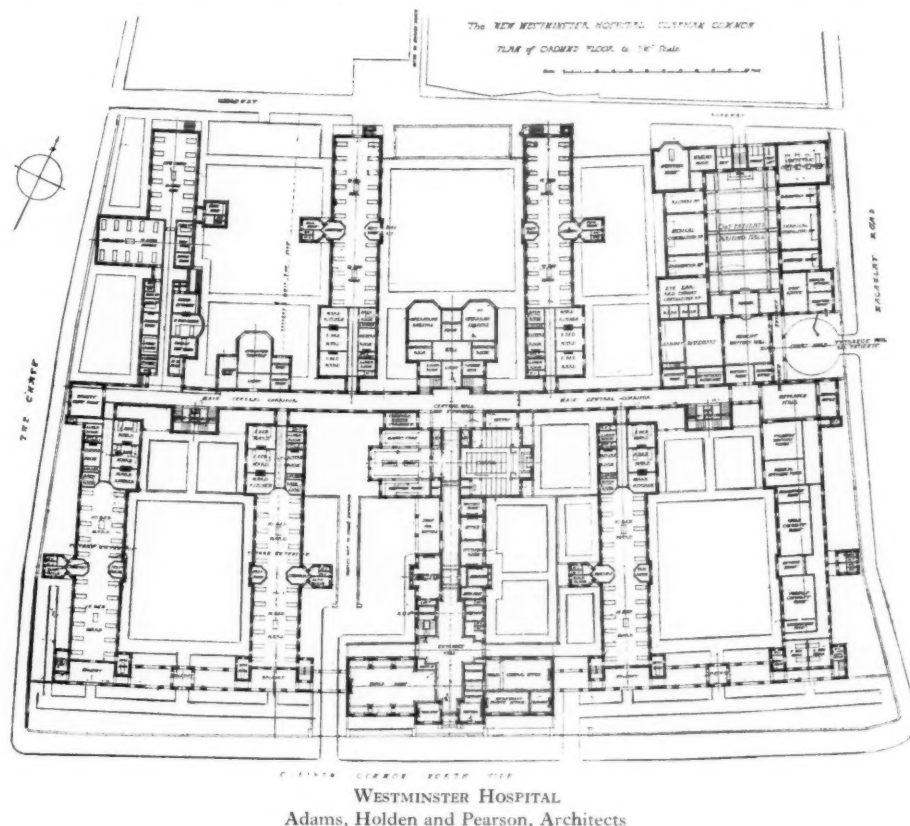
There has been a tendency in recent years to move hospitals further from the centres of population out into the country; possibly the day will come when Lord Dawson of Penn's regional proposals will materialise, and all large hospitals will be out-

side the town areas with central clearing stations for casualties and the out-patients' departments in the towns. The advantage to patients would be enormous and the disadvantage would be the slight inconvenience to the medical administrative staff and friends visiting patients.

The Lay-out of the Buildings.—There has

should have a maximum of light and air to every part, and American planning largely ignores this.

In England, possibly chiefly on account of tradition, it has almost invariably been "horizontal," and in Europe, forty years ago, after severe epidemics, huge hospitals were erected with one-storeyed blocks spread over large areas, and with



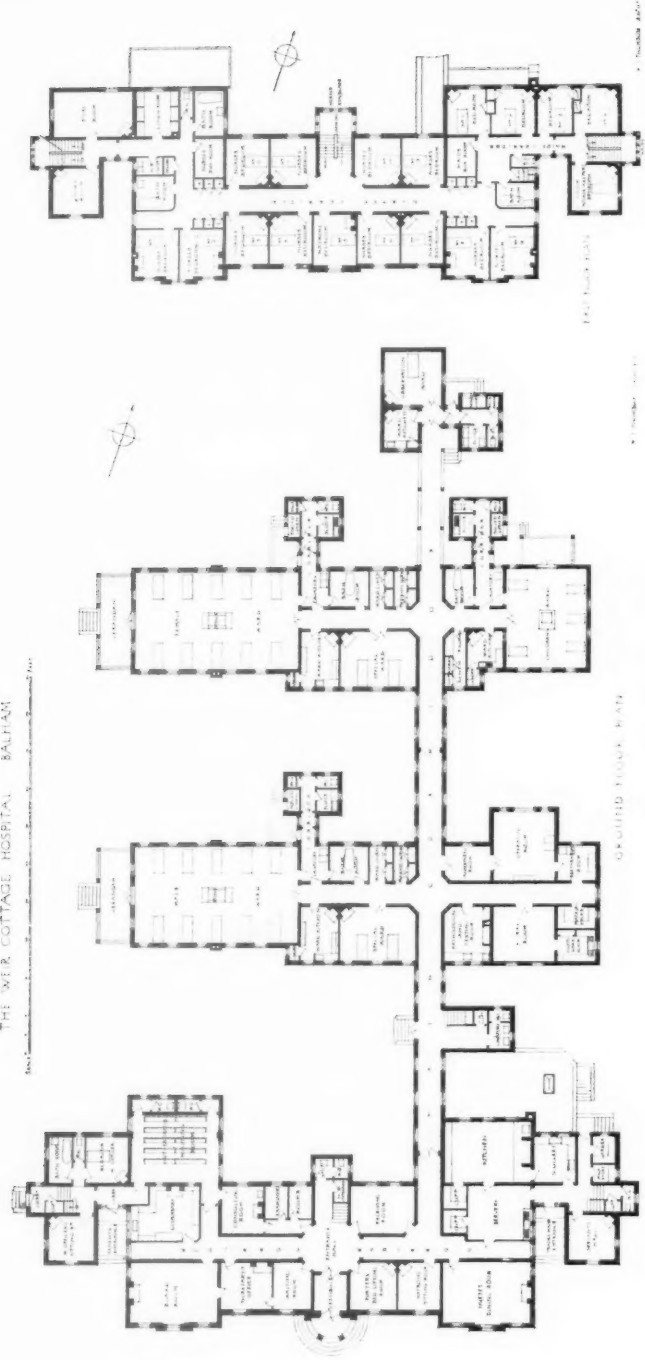
WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL
Adams, Holden and Pearson, Architects

been considerable discussion recently on the relative merits of what may be termed the horizontal and vertical type of planning hospitals. In America it is almost always the "vertical," due largely to circumstances, such as restricted sites, methods of construction, weather conditions and financial resources. Americans are used to living in flats many floors high, with elevators, and they depend largely on artificial ventilation, especially in winter, owing to the cold. Every hospital

the blocks entirely separated, but, excepting for hospitals for infectious diseases, we have not often gone as far as that. The sites for such one-floor buildings are obviously more costly, and can only be justified if really important benefits are gained.

Undoubtedly concentration of planning tends to easy, efficient and economical administration, and the spreading of this horizontal planning may be overdone. At Newcastle Royal Infirmary the main corridor is over 300 yards long with wards on both

THE WEIR COTTAGE HOSPITAL, BALHAM



THE WEIR HOSPITAL, BALHAM

A good plan on a rather restricted site, with the ward corridor at right angles from the administration block, which has the nurses' rooms on the upper floor

sides, and at King's College Hospital it is even longer, but then, at the latter, all the wards are on the southern side. These corridors cost a lot to build and to maintain, and there seems no logical reason why ward pavilions should not be more than three storeys in height if properly planned, so that the air from a lower ward is not connected to the ward above by staircases or lifts, and so long as the ward pavilions are sufficiently far from any other building that light and air are not impeded.

In this country for general hospitals it seems a necessity to have closed corridors connecting the various buildings, and, if vertical planning is adopted and the ward pavilions are of considerable height, then, to prevent the stagnation of air in the vicinity of the ward and obviate the cul-de-sac, the connecting corridors might be lower than the wards, and thus have an open-air space above them of some 5 or 6 feet.

A few years ago it was the custom to have a good ventilated air space under the ground floor wards for a through-air current. Since the war this seems to have been largely dispensed with, probably on account of cost. When King Edward VII Sanatorium was erected at Midhurst, the Advisory Committee stipulated that no ward should be nearer to the ground than 5 feet; in the ordinary way possibly 3 feet is sufficient, for, if too much space is left, it invariably gets filled in and utilised for store rooms, etc. Some of the advantages of vertical planning seem to me to be:—

1. The ease of administration.
2. The concentration of all plumbing, heating, lighting and drainage.
3. Purer air and better aspect for patients.
4. Less initial cost and upkeep.

Some disadvantages seem to be the difficulty of extension and means of fire escapes.

The lay-out of the buildings must depend largely upon the site available; for instance, at Torbay Hospital, the long corridors on the ground level leading to the lifts and staircases were necessitated by the peculiarity of the site, the whole of the main hospital building being on a natural plateau 10 feet above all other parts of the surrounding site. The entrances for patients are at the lower level, and advantage was taken of the magnificent views to be obtained.

The first thing to do in planning a hospital is to get a good lay-out or block plan, arranging as far as possible the various departments in blocks on the

selected site, each in the position most suitable for its individual requirements and in relation to others, and with the possibility of future extension in every department. The administration block is usually central with a main arterial corridor running east and west, the wards at right angles axially north and south with cross ventilating windows on either side, the out-patient and casualty departments easily accessible from the street and the dispensary and electrical departments available for both in and out patients.

The kitchen department should be accessible to tradesmen and centrally placed for serving patients and staff.

The nurses' home should be away from, but easily accessible to the hospital, with its own gardens and tennis courts.

The boiler house should be at a low level of the site, and as central as possible. This allows of the sectioning of the blocks so that one part can be shut off without affecting the rest; this position also reduces the size of the mains and gives better control. The chimney shaft should be away from any prevailing wind.

The Wards.—It has been usual for many years for the general wards to be rectangular on plan with windows on either side of the ward, the beds placed at right angles between them, and the wards containing as many as thirty beds or even more.

It has been generally accepted that about thirty is the largest number of beds that a nursing sister can supervise in a general ward. In some recent hospitals the unit allocated to a member of the senior medical staff numbers as many as sixty male and female patients (Dr. Mackintosh, a great authority, says there should be not more than forty-four), and a recent development of planning is that each member of the staff should have a complete unit of male and female wards, and their subsidiary rooms and offices, and (on the surgical side) also an operating theatre, entirely self-contained, practically a small hospital in itself, rather than the old way of the male and female patients in different blocks or on different floors. This unit system is carried out very cleverly at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, showing this late development by providing a complete unit for each class of patient.

There has been a tendency during the last few years to reduce the size of the general wards, owing to the desire for the better classification of diseases, and to add to the comfort of the patients; and,

1994-1995



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ROBERT HOLLEN AND PEARSON TAYLOR
KIM-DEE L. B. KIMBLE AND JAMES L. WILSON

SHAPED WARD FOR 22 BEDS

NOTE. The internal diameter of Circular Wards, with Beds at the required distance apart is 39" 6in. centres and 18" 6in. at extremities, taken on a circle 4ft. 6in. high, the wall would be for 22 Beds

20	18ft. 2in.
18	17ft. 6in.
16	16ft. 6in.
14	15ft. 6in.



FLOOR AREA - 4803 FEET



PARALLELOGRAM

FLOOR AREA = 90

NOTE: This Ward requires a Night of at least 10 feet to give
-1000 miles feet and feet

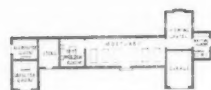


'Y' SHAPED WARD

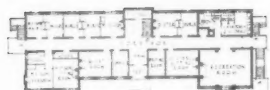
FLOOR AREA - 2400 FEET

NOTE - This work requires a height of under 19 feet to give 1,000 cu. ft. per ft. and as 19 ft. is allowed the space per ft. exceeds 2,000 cu. ft.

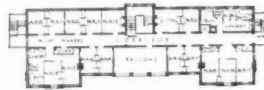
C. Henman, Architect



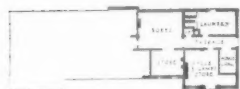
PLAN OF MORTUARY



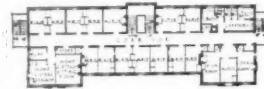
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



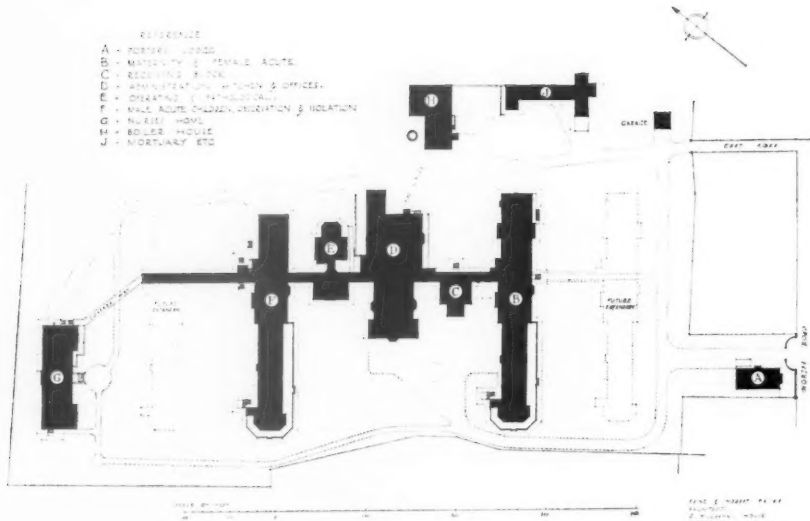
EXCAVATION PLAN



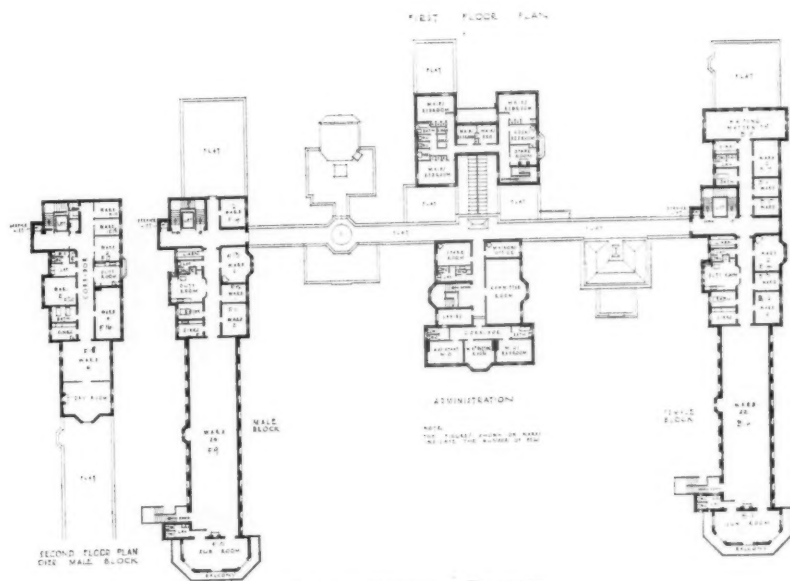
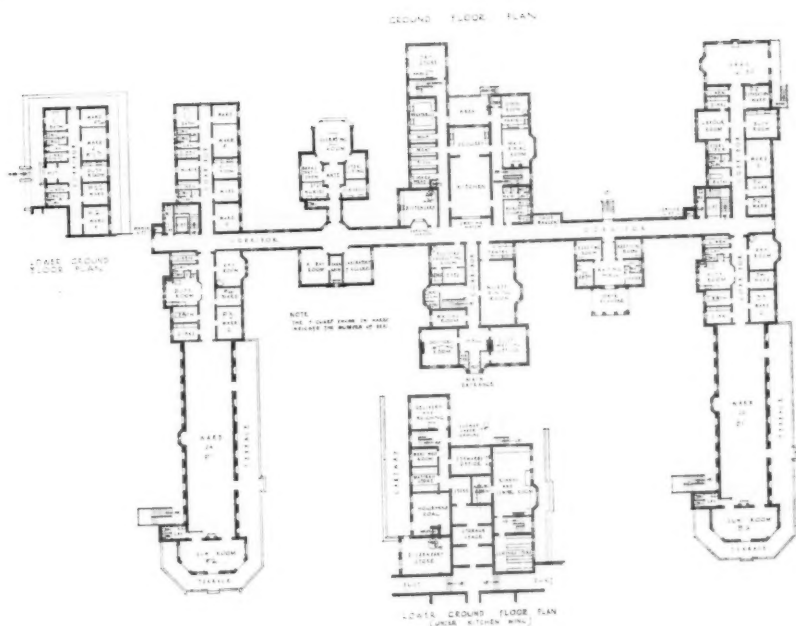
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PLAN OF NURSE HOME

- REFERENCE
- A - MORTUARY
 - B - MATERNITY & INFANTS ACUTE
 - C - RESIDING BUILDING
 - D - ADMINISTRATION, HOSPITAL & OFFICES
 - E - OPERATING & PATHOLOGICAL
 - F - MALE ACUTE CHILDREN, ISOLATION & ISOLATION
 - G - NURSE HOME
 - H - BOILER HOUSE
 - J - MORTUARY ETC



REDHILL HOSPITAL, EDGWARE
A recent hospital of pavilion type



REDHILL HOSPITAL, EDGWARE

although the general design is similar to those of fifty years ago, lately they have been reduced in width, and 24 feet to 26 feet seems ample for a general ward, and even 22 feet sufficient for a ward of, say, sixteen beds, if there is no clinical teaching. The central ward stove seems to have gone out of fashion (but, with these, a width of 24 feet at least is necessary). This diminished width of the ward largely decreases the cost of the building.

In addition to the general wards, it is usual now, and the tendency is increasing, to have side wards of from one to four beds in each unit for special cases.

A separate unit of observation wards for suspicious cases is often provided, and these should be near the in-patients' entrance. The scheme often adopted is to have the internal walls of plate glass for easy supervision and each room separately ventilated.

The head space for each bed should not be less than 8 feet from centre to centre of beds and rather more than this for maternity and special cases, and a little less for children.

For many years it has been customary to place the beds in large wards at right angles to the windows, which are usually on either side of the beds, but it is questionable whether this is the best position, as the patients have to face the glare of the opposite windows. Recently, many doctors have advocated the scheme largely adopted in America of placing the beds parallel to the windows and not at right angles as being far more comfortable for the patients.

A plan suggested to me by the late Sir John Wolfe Barry (then Chairman of Westminster Hospital) which, I think, has many good points, was to divide a long ward of, say, 22 beds, into two sections with the sanitary annexe and bathroom centrally placed between them and with a wide gangway connecting the two sections, each, say, 10 or 12 beds each. The idea arose from the old wards of Westminster Hospital, which have a maximum of 11 beds in each ward and are arranged in groups of 3; these form one nursing unit, an arrangement much favoured by patients and staff and certainly no more costly to run, although the supervision cannot be quite so simple or efficient.

A plan designed by Mr. Henman some time ago has always appealed to me as a very ingenious method of sectioning a large ward, allowing good ventilation and a view of all beds, good light-

ing, a central fireplace, and also classification of patients; it was shaped like the letter "Y," but I do not think it has ever been built. The plan recently adopted for the new wards of St. Bartholomew's Hospital shows them 45 feet wide with four rows of beds, which seems to me very unsatisfactory. A plan which I am proposing for the new hospital at Southend is novel. The ward is "T" shaped and contains twenty-four beds, in sections of 4, 4, and 16, with the beds parallel to the windows; the screens against the heads of beds have the upper part of clear plate glass; the supervision and ventilation would be good and the cost low as the ward is only 22 feet wide. Another advantage of this plan is the facility of heating.

At present the almost universal system of central heating is by hot water or steam heated radiators placed under the windows and, by this method, some patients have their heads next to a radiator and are always complaining; but, if the beds are parallel to the windows, this trouble is largely, if not entirely, overcome.

It was customary until recently to have fresh air inlets to feed the radiator and thus supply fresh warm air to the wards, but these were found extremely draughty and were invariably shut in cold weather and often closed altogether. They consisted of louvres which allowed the air to rush through in a cold draught and, to try and overcome this, I had one made which consisted of a plain circular iron plate a little larger than the inlet opening. It could be adjusted on a central screw pivot so that the plate revolved to a projection of an inch or two, acting as a baffle and being more or less warmed by its propinquity to the radiator, the admitted air diffused to about the area of the radiator. Fresh air inlet flues should be lined with tiles or of cranked glazed pipes, or even of neat cement and made easily accessible for cleaning by hinged gratings.

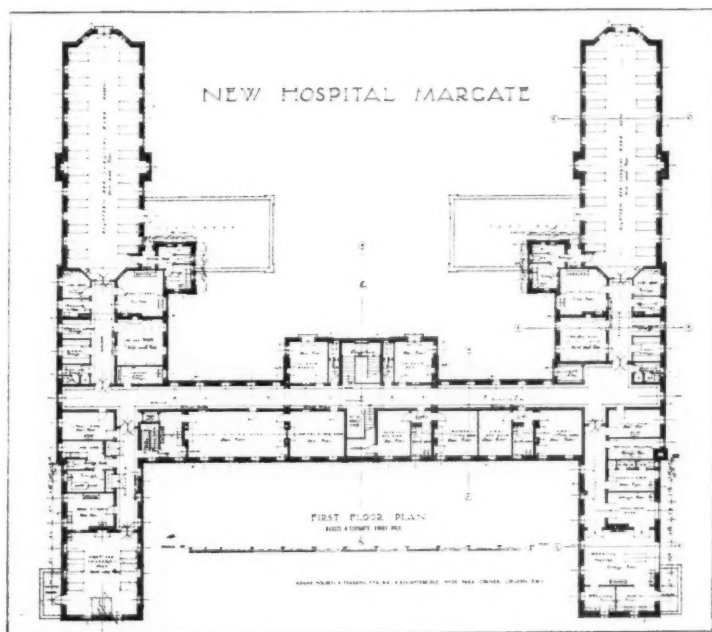
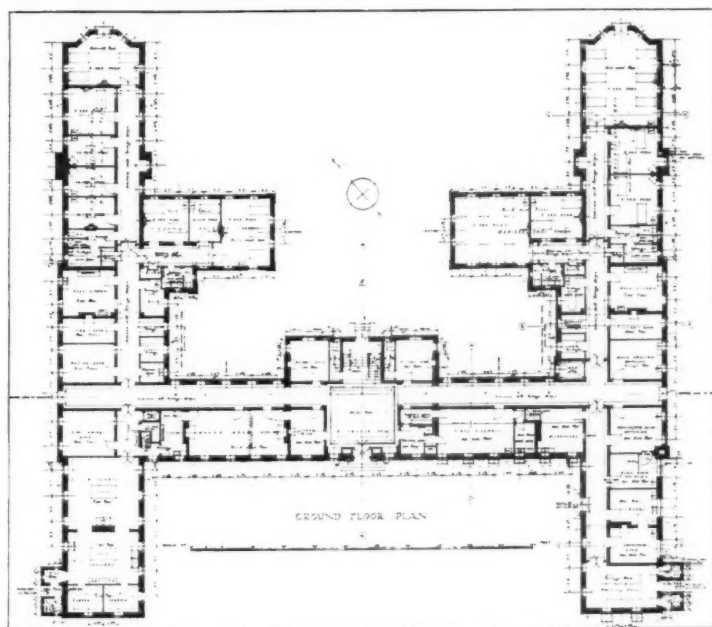
Another system of heating is by pipes around the walls; they are cheaper than radiators and give an equable temperature and are no more difficult to clean than loop radiators, although there is, perhaps, a larger surface for dust to accumulate. They also serve to keep the beds away from the wall and obviate the necessity of a raised floor fillet.

The central coal stove fed with a fresh air supply, so much in vogue twenty years ago, seems to have almost disappeared in recent hospital construction. They are expensive to construct but give a very

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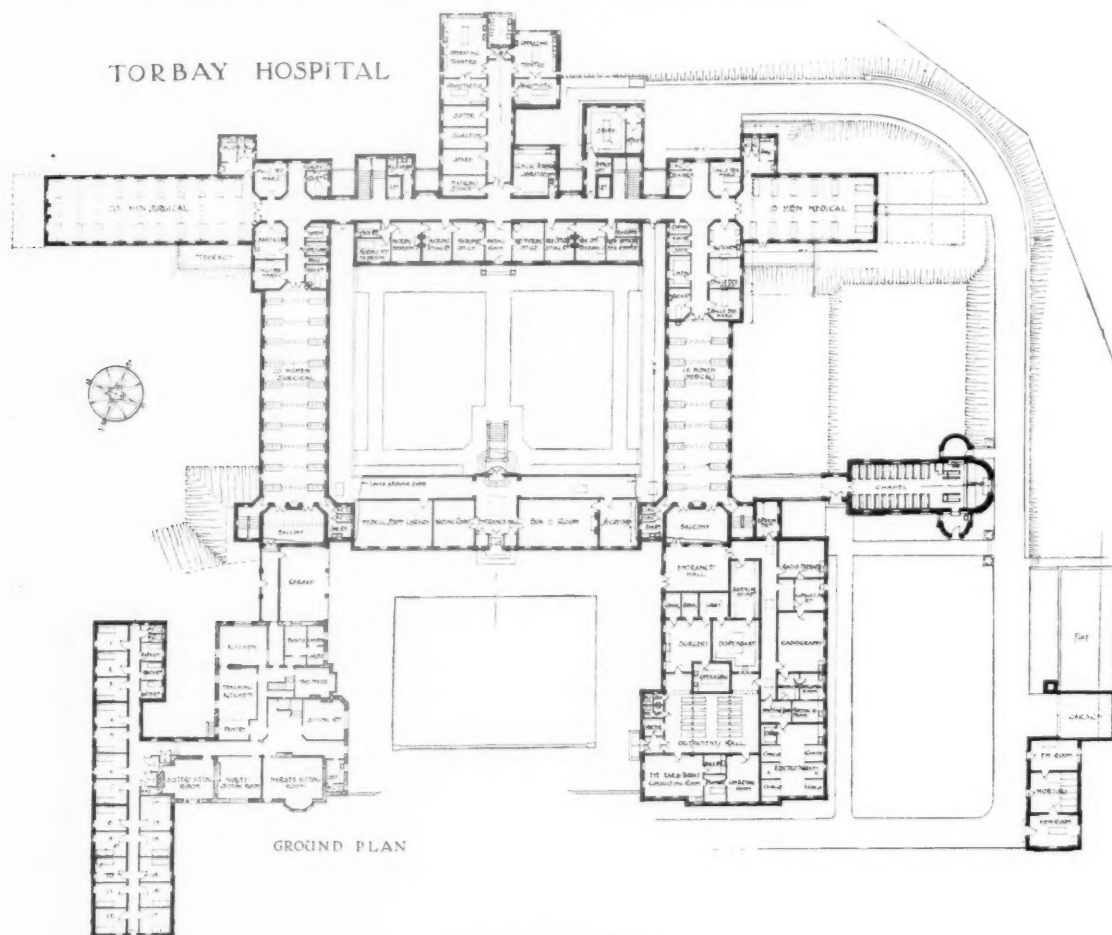


MARGATE HOSPITAL

Now being erected in one block, with general wards on ground and first floor, and provision for paying patients; and on the upper floor rooms for nurses and servants.

cheerful appearance to the ward and are useful for convalescents to sit round, especially if no day rooms are provided. If these stoves are adopted, the warm air outlet gratings should be vertical in

with forced air, and the panel system with its pipes embedded in the plaster of walls and ceilings, sound ideal in theory for hospital work but have many objections in practice.



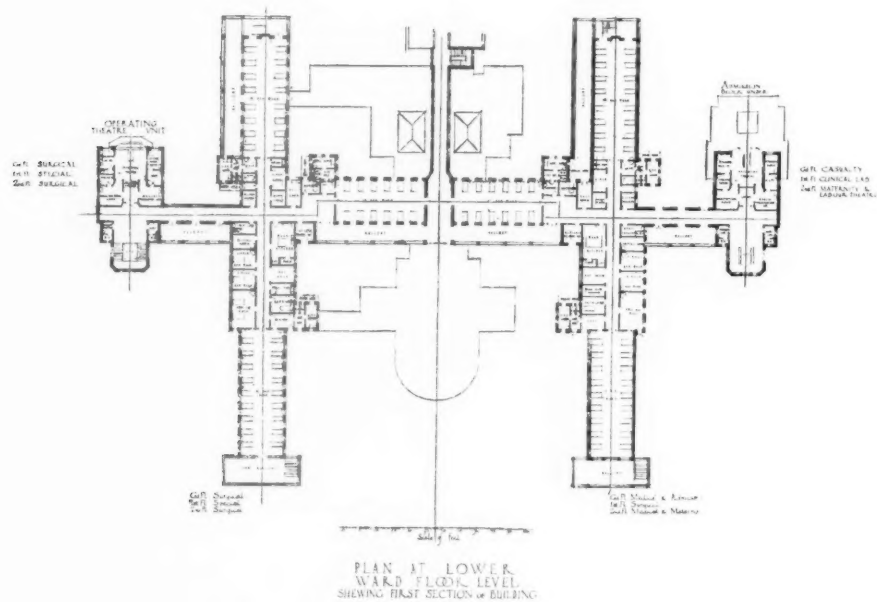
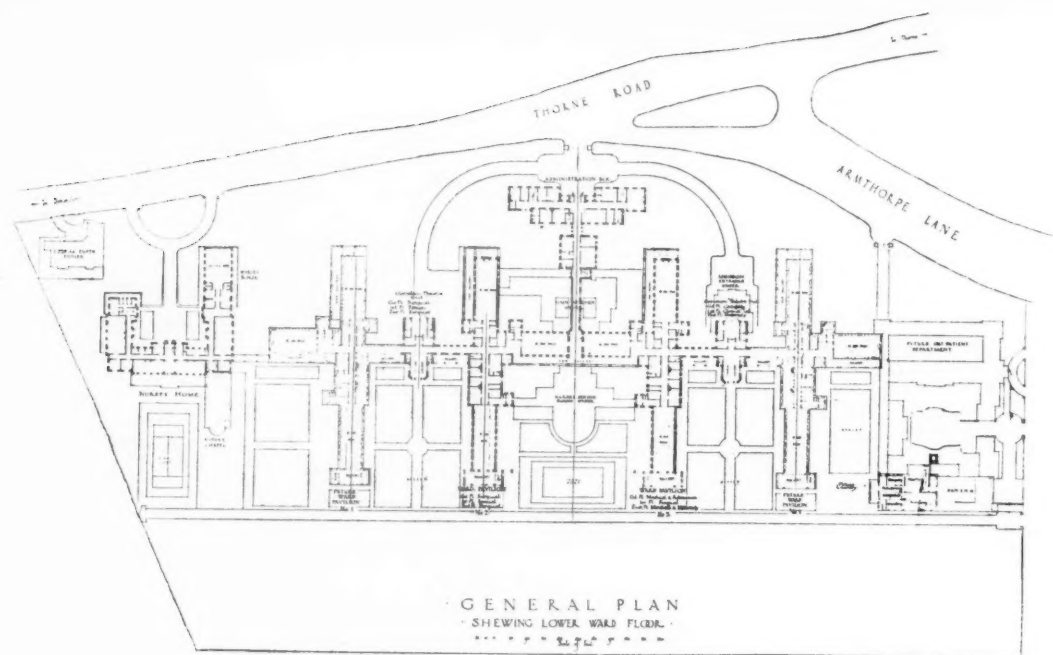
TORBAY HOSPITAL
Adams, Holden and Pearson, Architects

the sides of the stove and not placed horizontally on the top of the stove.

There are many other systems of heating, but the usual bugbear of all architects is how to get rid of the unsightliness of pipes connected with engineering work and the arrangement of these largely concerns the planning. Both the plenum

There are systems of heating the floors by heated pipes or hot air under them, and the open-air chapel at the King's sanatorium is warmed by means of heating pipes under the stone-flagged floor.

Gas heating is sometimes used and largely advertised by gas companies; it is useful in small wards and has been extensively used at Westminster

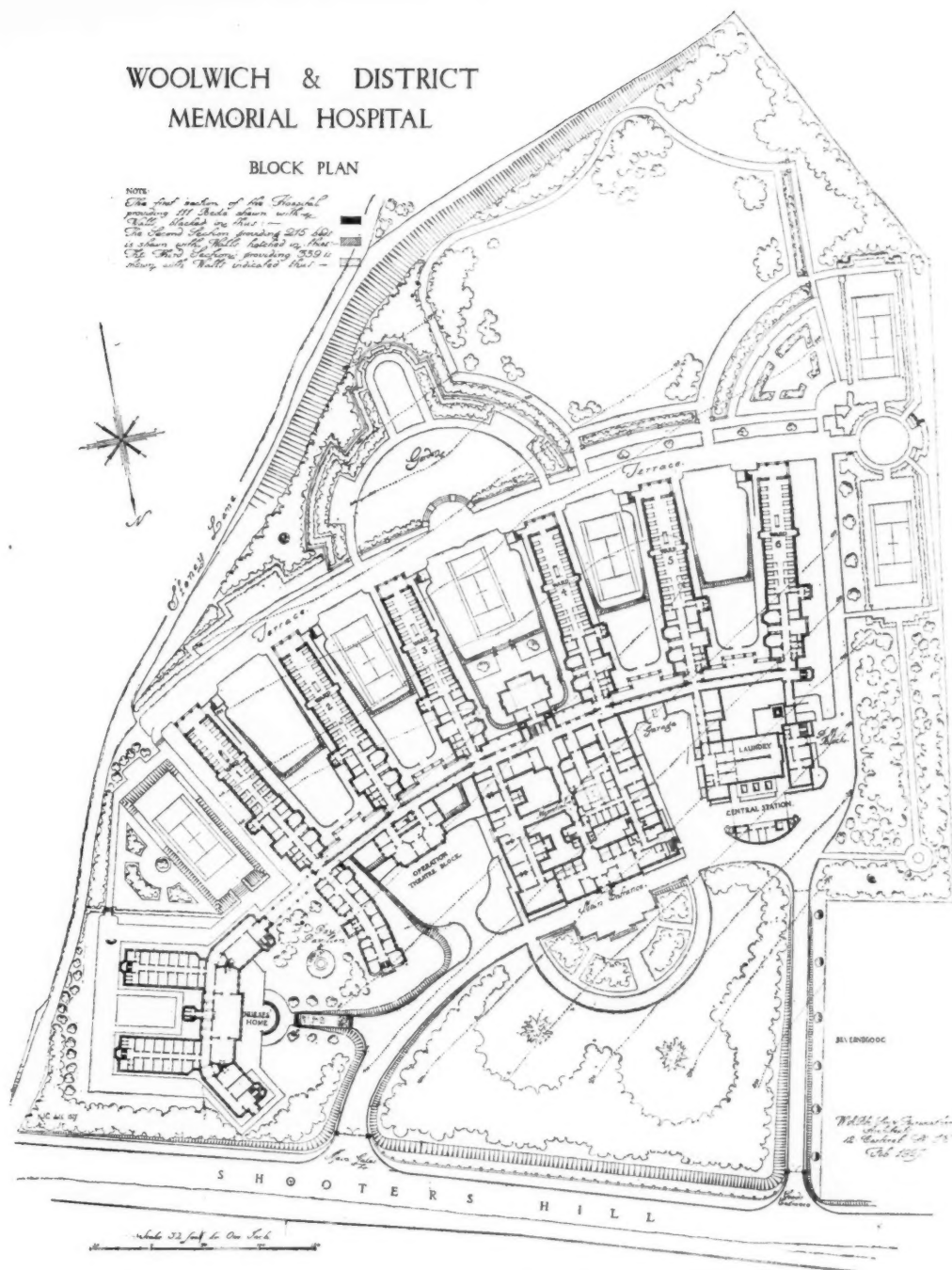


DONCASTER ROYAL INFIRMARY

An interesting example of pavilion type by Messrs. Pite & Son and Fairweather in consultation with Dr. Mackintosh

WOOLWICH & DISTRICT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

BLOCK PLAN



WOOLWICH AND DISTRICT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

A good lay-out on an awkward site, having all the main wards on the southern site and with the unusual arrangement of the main administration entrance at the side and the in-patients' and casualty entrance at the front of the central block

Hospital, but this was chiefly for the reason that the old smoke flues were worn out and it would have entailed enormous expense to reconstruct them.

Perhaps I may add here a few details in connection with the general ward.

The doors, where funds allow, should be flush both sides and of hard wood, either stained and varnished or polished. As to the windows, there are various opinions: personally, I favour the double-hung sash, hung with chains and with a hopper light over, and independent glazed side cheeks, these latter made with a movable pin to allow the hopper to pass for cleaning. The lower sash should have a deep bottom rail and there should be a 4-inch skirting on the sill to allow of the lower sash being raised, to admit air at the meeting rails. There is, of course, the objection to a boxing for sash weights, and solid frames with spring steel tapes have been tried in order to overcome this.

Other patterns, such as the Austral and the Middlesex, are largely used, and also steel windows of various patterns. Window boards should be of some impervious material or hard wood french-polished.

As to floors, opinions vary considerably; the American plan of a margin of terrazzo with rubber filling is very good. I favour a hard wood, such as teak or Bagac, in blocks or, better still, as a parquet on a laminated sub-floor. Other floor coverings often used are linoleum and ruboleum laid direct on cement, and there are many composition floors, but my experience of these has not been very satisfactory.

The usual cove should be between floor and walls, and it is an advantage to have a raised strip behind the beds in order to keep them from the walls.

For the finish of walls and ceilings a good enamel paint on hard plaster is best, with a cove in the angles.

If the joinery is of pine finished with stain and varnish, there will be economy in first cost as well as upkeep. Varied materials have been tried for window and door furniture, such as brass, bronze, cocuswood, glass, enamelled iron, horn, celluloid and white metal; the latter looks and wears well and requires very little cleaning. Door handles should be oval and not round. As to the *sanitary adjuncts* there has probably been more discussion as to the plan-

ning of these than any other detail of a hospital. Thirty years ago they were almost always placed at the end of the ward away from the entrance or (especially in large wards of Poor Law Institutions) off the centre of the ward; they were invariably entered by way of a lobby supposed to be cross-ventilated by having windows on either side. The last few years these sanitary adjuncts seem to have got to the other or entrance end of the ward in order to be under better control and not to obstruct the sun and air from the ward, also to simplify the plumbing, heating and drainage and to be available for the small subsidiary wards as well as the general ward. Another recent innovation is to omit the projection of these blocks beyond the general wall face and, by lowering the height of the w.c.'s and sink rooms, ventilating the lobby over them; not, I think altogether satisfactory. I do not think there can be any hard and fast rule as to where the sanitary adjuncts should be placed, and there is much to be said for the old-fashioned towers at the ends of the wards with a large balcony between for patients. I hope we shall not follow American planning as to the sanitary arrangements, for, however up to date the fittings may be, I am convinced that a ventilated lobby between them and the ward is an advantage.

The w.c.'s should be at least 5 feet by 2 feet 9 inches and have a 3-gallon flush cistern, which is better fixed directly behind the apparatus with a direct pipe to the pan; the door of the w.c. should always open outwards.

The Sink Room should be at least 10 feet by 8 feet and contain a sink for washing bed pans and cleaning urine bottles; (there are many elaborate and expensive devices in America for also sterilising them); a rack heated by the hot water service pipes and with hard wood slats over for storage of bed pans; a large fireclay sink with long scrubbing slab for cleaning mackintoshes and with rails over on which to dry them; a radiator with heated rail for drying towels; a tile-lined cupboard, well ventilated with open grating to the external air, for storage of faeces and urine to be examined by the doctors, and if this is made with a glass-fronted door it is better.

There should be an open-air balcony for refuse bins.

There should be a lavatory for patients and a bathroom which should be at least 9 feet by 8 feet,

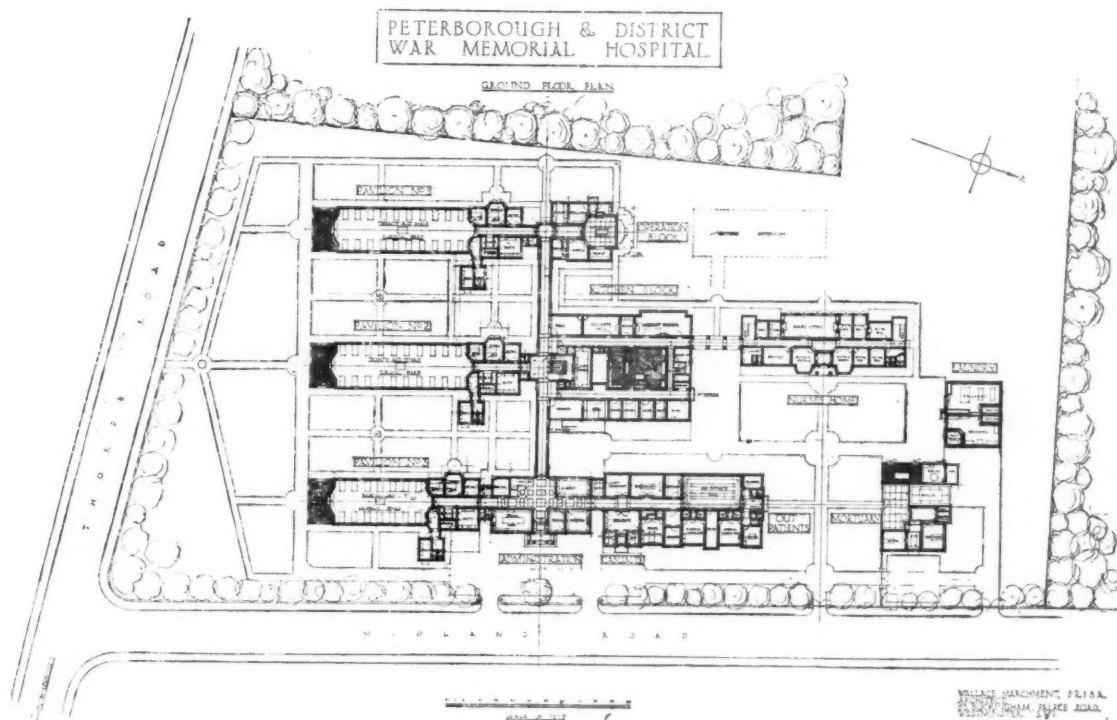
with the head of the bath facing the window and the side of the bath kept at least 2 feet from the wall.

If funds are ample, the whole of the walls should be lined with tiles, or some washable material, and the floors should be of a hard, impervious material such as tiles or terrazzo.

A lavatory basin should be in the large ward

A Small, well-ventilated Larder (generally entered from the ward kitchen) for keeping beef tea and milk and patients' private food, such as fruit, to obviate storage in bed lockers.

A Clinical Room for medical staff, fitted with sink and bench in the window for testing and microscope work.



PETERBOROUGH AND DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

The ward corridor at right angles to the administration building and all wards on the southern side, and administration buildings all on the northern side

(with solution bowls) for the use of the medical officer.

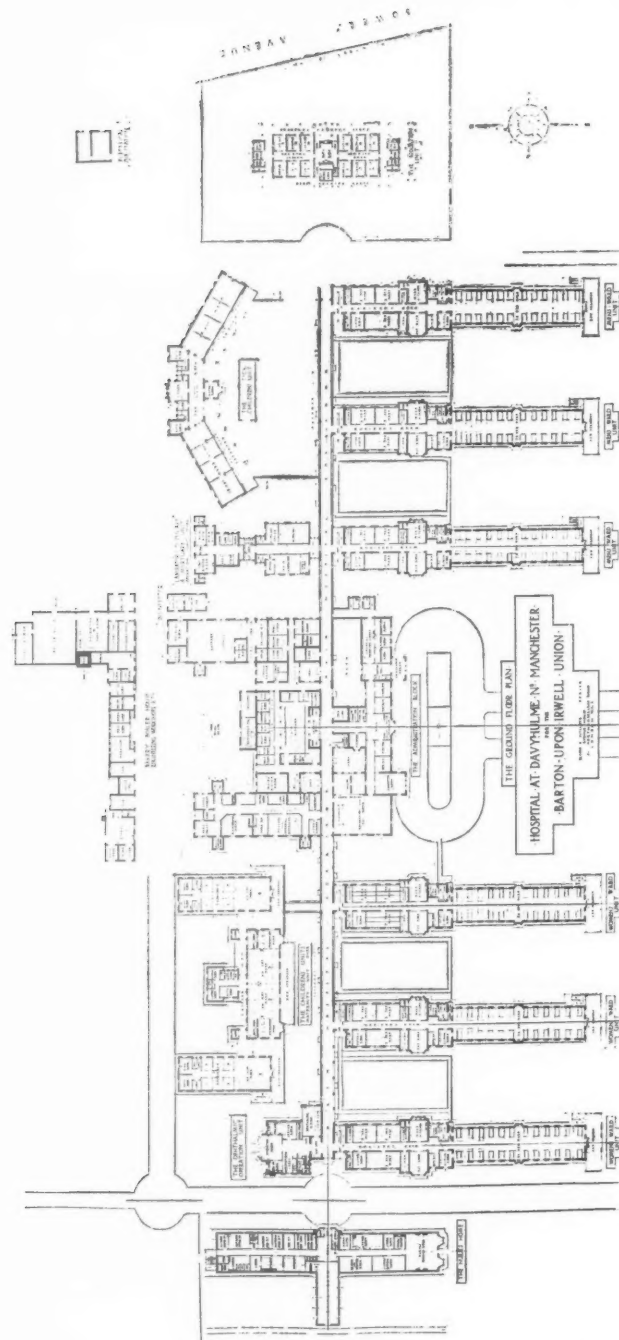
The Ward Kitchen, not less than 16 feet by 14 feet with sink and hard wood, hinged, grooved, draining boards and plate rack over, a small heating stove (usually gas or electric) for minor cooking operations, a hot water boiler, a dresser. The work done in ward kitchens varies, usually only washing-up and heating up beef tea and milk, but in some cases even boiling potatoes for the wards is done here.

A Small Sterilising Room in surgical units.

A Record Room for the use of the Registrar (in small hospitals one is sufficient for all units).

A Linen Store with open rack shelves formed of battens at right angles and not parallel to the walls and under them heated pipes taken off the hot water service.

A Patients' Clothes Store Room containing numbered lockers with good ventilation formed of tubular iron divisions with plate iron shelves and fronts.



DAVYHULME HOSPITAL, MANCHESTER

A Store Room for bed rests, splints, etc.

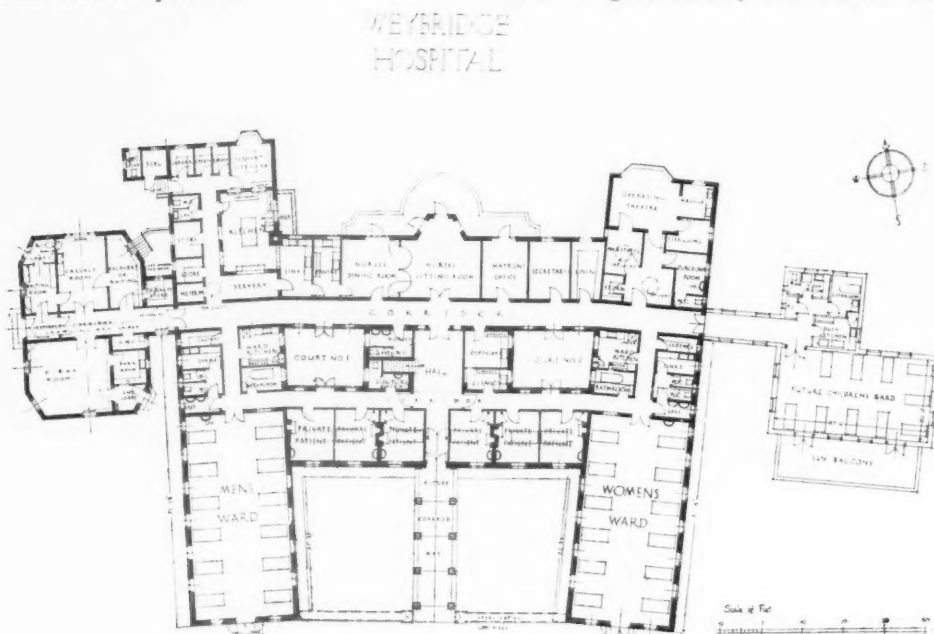
A Coal Bunk, if coal fires are used.

A Service Room, fitted with sink and racks and cupboards for the cleaners' brooms and pails.

A Nurses' w.c. An economical arrangement is to plan this entered from the general sink room.

A Day Room is an advantage although a luxury, and should have an open fire.

verandas for patients, largely on account of the tendency to treat patients by ultra-violet rays of sun; wards have been built so that the south side can be thrown entirely open. Balconies placed in front of ward windows must obscure sun and air from the ward below and, if placed at right angles to the ward, patients cannot be easily moved on to them. A good balcony at the south end of the



GROUND FLOOR

WEYBRIDGE HOSPITAL

Unusual in having all the wards and services connected by one corridor and with a second corridor for administration services. The sanitary annexes do not project beyond the main line of the building but have an intervening ventilated lobby. Private paying patients are provided for

Kenyon and Livock, Architects

A Class Room. For teaching nurses (and, where there is a medical school, also students in connection with the wards).

A Sisters' Room. Many authorities think that this is unnecessary and that when a Sister is on duty she should be in the ward. The room is useful for seeing visitors to patients, and is certainly appreciated by the Sisters.

Verandas and Balconies. There has been a growing demand for more open balconies and

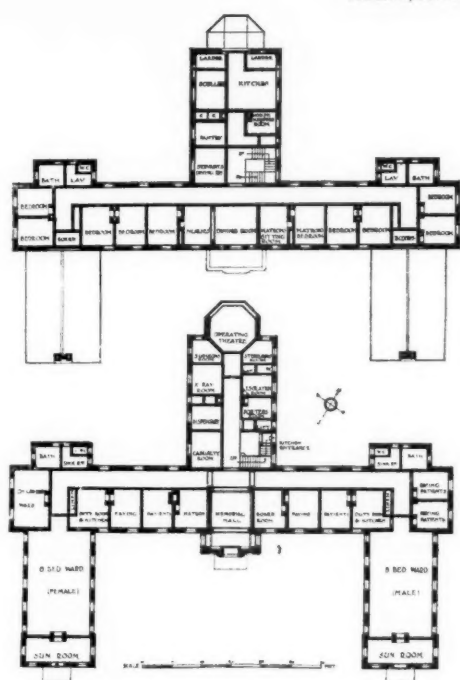
ward seems about the best solution and, if partly enclosed on the east and west sides, more serviceable.

Roof Gardens are sometimes provided, but they are difficult to supervise.

Sun Rooms are sometimes provided with a large amount of glazing with "Vita glass" and it is claimed for "Vita glass" that it transmits ultra-violet rays to the limit of the sun's spectrum, while ordinary glass is opaque to these visible ultra-



DEAL AND WALMER HOSPITAL
Adams, Holden and Pearson, Architects



DEAL AND WALMER HOSPITAL

A small hospital where economy had to be largely studied. All the wards are on the southern side, and private paying patients are provided for; the kitchen is on the first floor

violet rays. These ultra-violet rays which "Vita glass" allows to pass through have a stimulative effect on the skin resulting in better muscle, nerve and digestive tone. The oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood is increased, and the rays destroy harmful bacteria and thus purify the air and improve the power of the blood to combat disease and infection. It is possible to get tanned behind "Vita glass," a sure sign of health, it being nature's protection against undue exposure to these rays.

Paying Patients.—In the last few years there has been a general desire to cater for a class of patient rather better off than those who formerly used a general hospital, that is, the patient who can afford to pay a few guineas a week, and these private patients' wards are invariably money-makers for any hospital.

Several hospitals have provided for paying patients for some years; others have had to get special powers to enable them to do so.

It is a debatable point whether paying patients should be in small wards attached to the large general wards, or placed in a separate department of their own, or even in an entirely separate building. Wherever they are planned, these rooms should have easy access to the special departments of the hospital such as operation theatres, electrical treatment and administrative offices, and general kitchen, and in the latter it is as well to have a

section in which special foods can be prepared. Some authorities even favour an entirely separate kitchen. It is usual to have a number of single wards, each about 180 feet super, and also a few wards to take two, three, or even four beds, the patients using the latter paying a slightly lower rate.

The wards should be fitted with lavatory basins, and these possibly screened from the room; they should also have a fitted wardrobe and at least two easy chairs. A good arrangement is for the patient's bell to be on a flex by the bed, and this has an indicator with a buzzer into the ward kitchen and shows a red light over the outside of the patient's door; the nurse, by looking down the corridor, sees at once where to go. Again, it is of great advantage to have noiseless, self-closing springs on the ward doors. In addition to central heating by pipes or radiators, an open coal, gas or electric fire is appreciated.

Operating Theatre Department.—Thirty years ago operating theatres for the large hospitals with medical schools were built to accommodate as many as 150 to 200 students, and many plans were tried to enable the students to view the operation from stepped galleries rising from the floor to near the ceiling and from level galleries round the theatre at a height of seven feet from the floor. It is now generally agreed that these are practically useless, as only a few students can possibly see the operation, and by the present methods of teaching it is unnecessary to provide for more than a few spectators. For this purpose, a raised platform at the north end or lighting area of the theatre is, perhaps, the most satisfactory, and there should be a separate access to this platform from outside the theatre for students or visitors.

Every hospital has at least one operating theatre and most of them more. It is an advantage for economical administration to have the general operating theatres concentrated in one block rather than have them dotted about the hospital.

The department should be separated from the main corridor by a ventilated lobby and should be in a quiet position and not overlooked.

An operating theatre should be at least 18 feet wide if there are students (this Lord Lister himself told me) and perhaps a minimum of 22 feet long. A usual plan is to have the theatres with due north light and the entrance at the south end, and on one side, a room for washing up the bowls, instruments,

etc., and on the other a room for the sterilisers, with an anaesthetising room adjacent to the theatre, also a room for the surgeons to change, fitted with lavatory and perhaps a bath; a sister's room and an instrument room.

In addition to the general theatres in large hospitals, there are usually special theatres for the ophthalmic and maternity and the casualty departments, and often, also, in the children's block for minor cases such as tonsils and adenoids, with a recovery ward adjacent where the patients can be kept for a day or two.

Operating theatres very largely owe much of their design to the surgeons under whose instructions they are built, they being naturally well informed in matters of detail, and each seems to have his own ideas. I have designed over 100 operating theatres, and no two are quite alike as to the plan and details of fittings.

My suggestion for a theatre is that it should be not less than 22 feet by 18 feet and 14 feet high, with vertical north window 12 feet wide with centre fixed light and casements on either side 2 feet wide, and with centre-hung fanlights over them, and, above the vertical light, a sloping fixed light at an angle of 45 degrees; the cill of the window 4 feet from the floor (and if a platform for students is placed in front of the window then 6 feet from the platform).

The glazing should be of satin-faced plate glass set in light iron or bronze frames with rounded corners with as few projections as possible, and where funds are ample, double glazing is of advantage.

There should be an outside balcony for access to clean the windows.

There should be a distributing water spray pipe outside the sloping light for cooling in hot weather, and at least one theatre should have an outside blind worked from inside the theatre so that this can be entirely darkened.

The walls and ceilings should be of an impervious material, such as Biancola or hard cement, finished with a dull polish, or of hard plaster with enamel paint, and recent work seems to favour a colour rather than white. The floor should be of white Biancola (or rubber with a margin of Biancola) and perhaps a white glazed channel next the wall to receive the wastes of the lavatory basins and also the washing down of the floor, and this should be level and *not* laid to a fall (so that the instrument tables, etc., can stand level).

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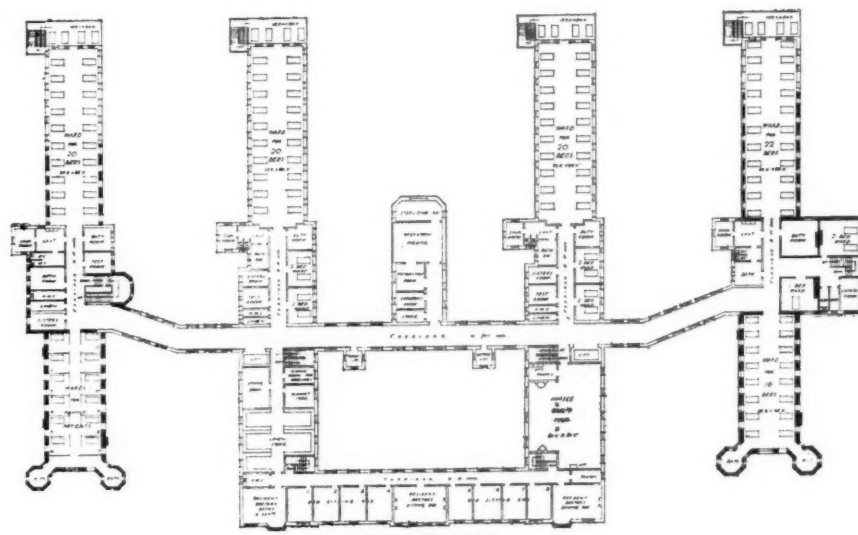
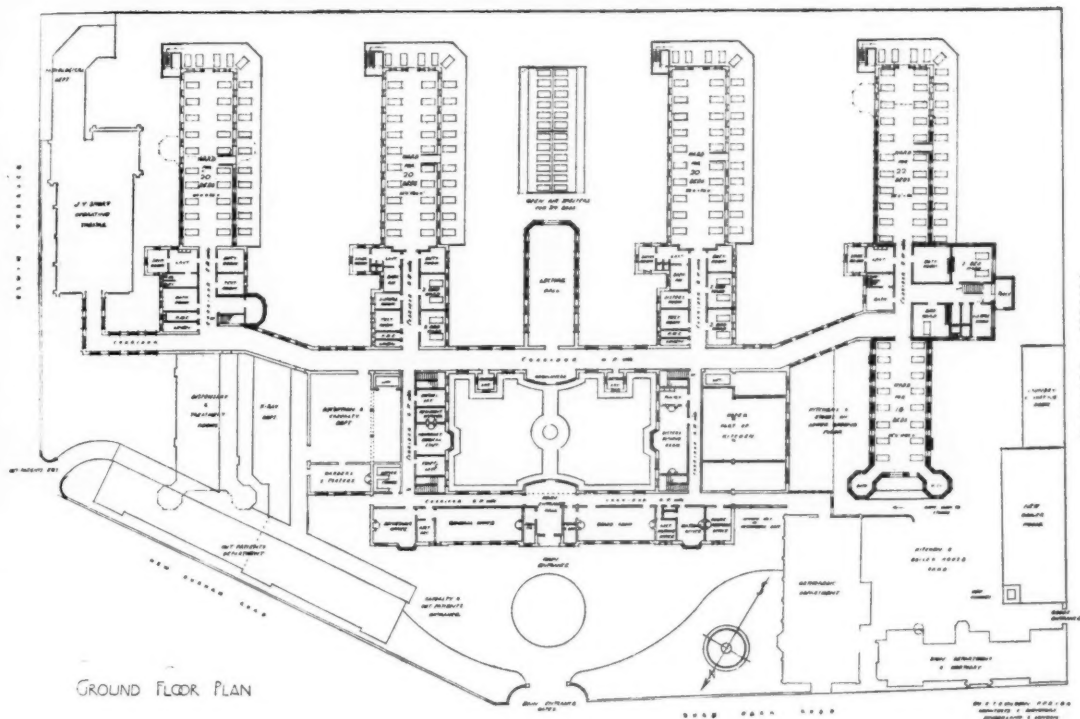
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SUNDERLAND ROYAL INFIRMARY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME 1925

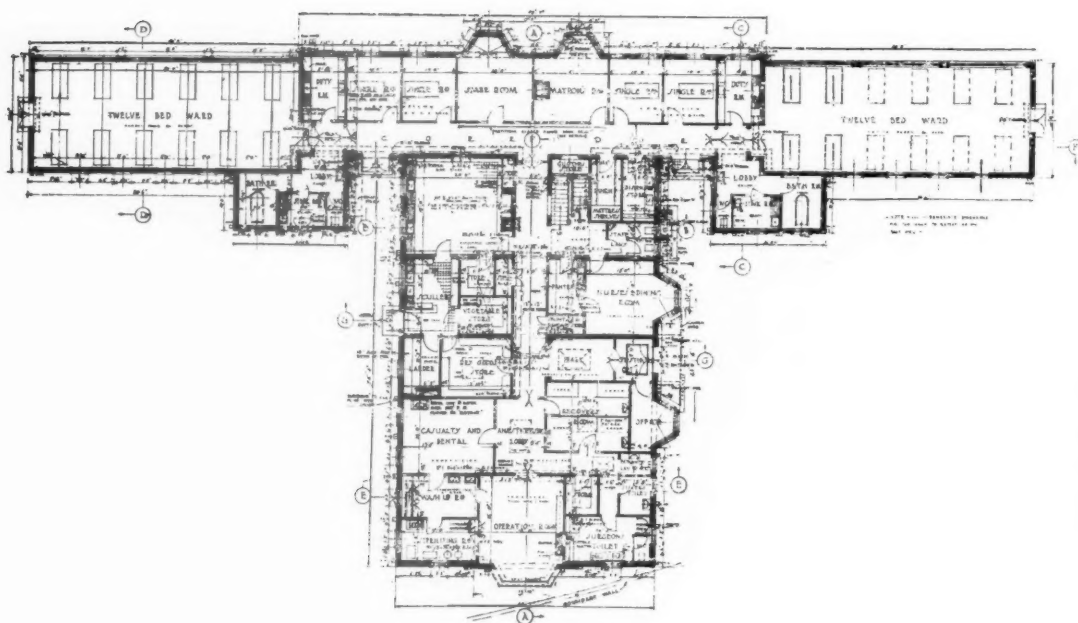
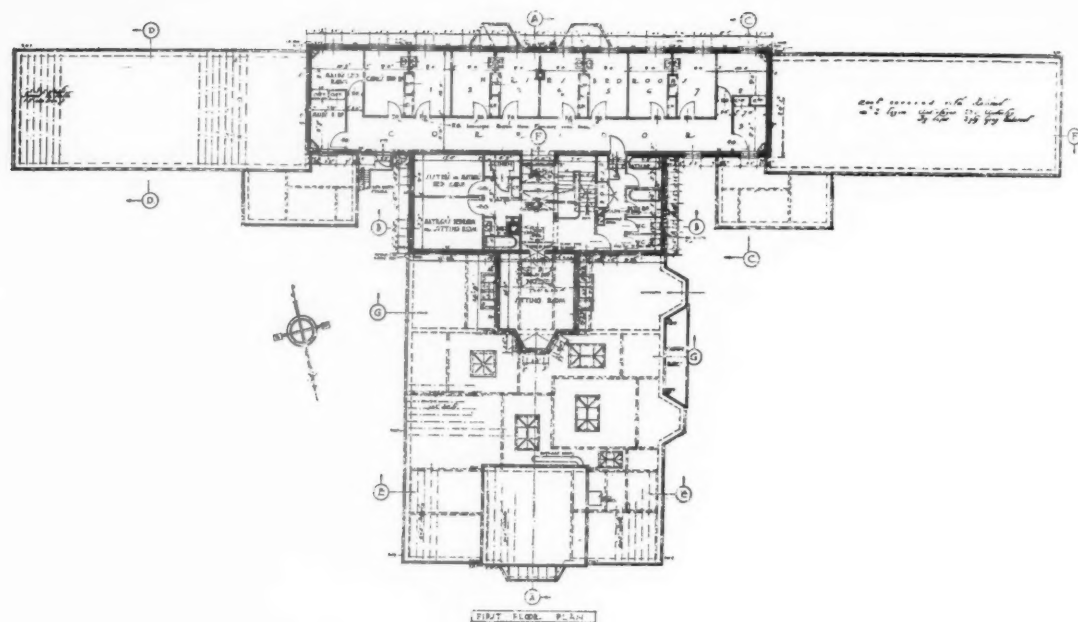
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BRANDSFORD TERRACE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SUNDERLAND ROYAL INFIRMARY

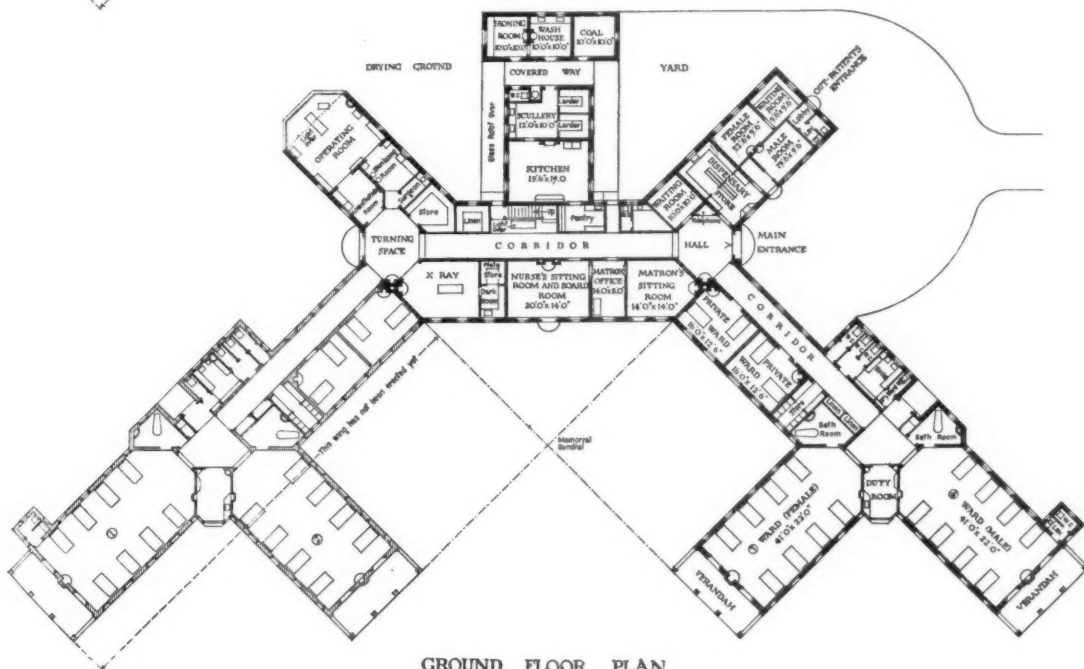
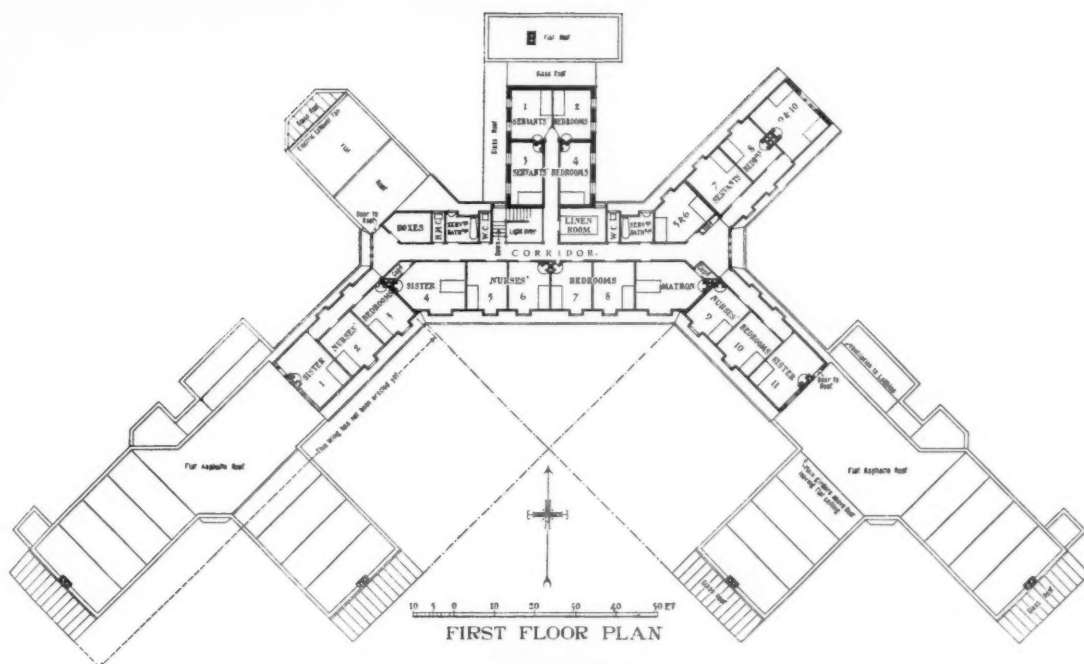
A clever rearrangement of an old building to bring it up to modern ideas



WARMINSTER HOSPITAL

The wards face north and south, and on the latter side the windows are made to slide back, allowing them to be opened the full width and thus obviating the need of verandahs

Elcock and Sutcliffe, Architects



SELBY WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

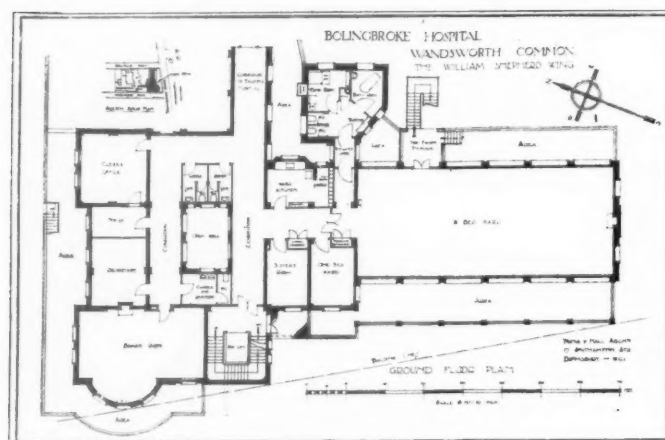
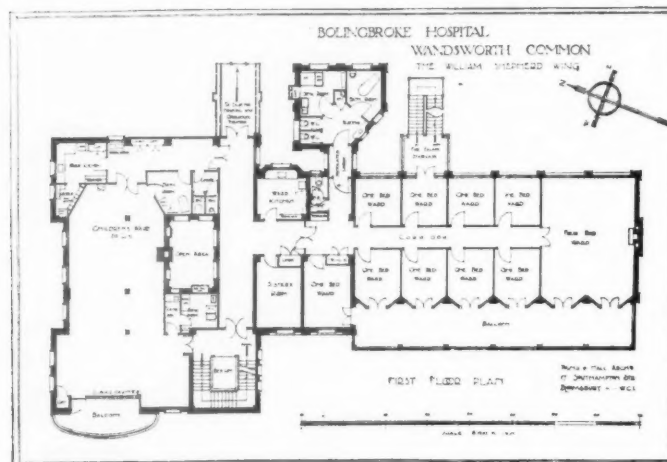
An unusual plan with good aspect to all departments, and allows of complete medical and surgical units
The nurses and servants are on the upper floor

Leslie Moore, Architect

Instrument cabinets should be built into the walls of the theatre with flush, clear glass doors.

As to the heating, there are many opinions. The less pipes and radiators to clean, the better, and

use, to supplement them with radiators heated by the steam supply which is always available for sterilisers and cooking. In cities, with a fog-laden atmosphere, it may be advisable to employ a plenum



BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL

Recent extension, showing what may be almost termed open-air wards with very large windows and extensive balconies

these latter should be of the open loop pattern and possibly hinged to swing out. The flush panel radiator recently introduced seems excellent for the purpose; it is a good method to have some of the radiators heated from the general hot-water heating system, and, as in mild weather these may not be in

system of heating and ventilation, for by this means the air can be well filtered and warmed or cooled before its delivery into the theatre.

An ingenious method of heating an operating theatre by Messrs. Haden has been for some three years in action at the Homœopathic Hospital at

Bristol. A space of 3 inches is left under the marble floor and also on three of the side walls, and between the marble lining and the walls. This space is heated by hot air circulating under the floor and round the walls acted by means of an electric fan and a steam heater placed in small room adjoining the theatre and the hot air forced round these spaces.

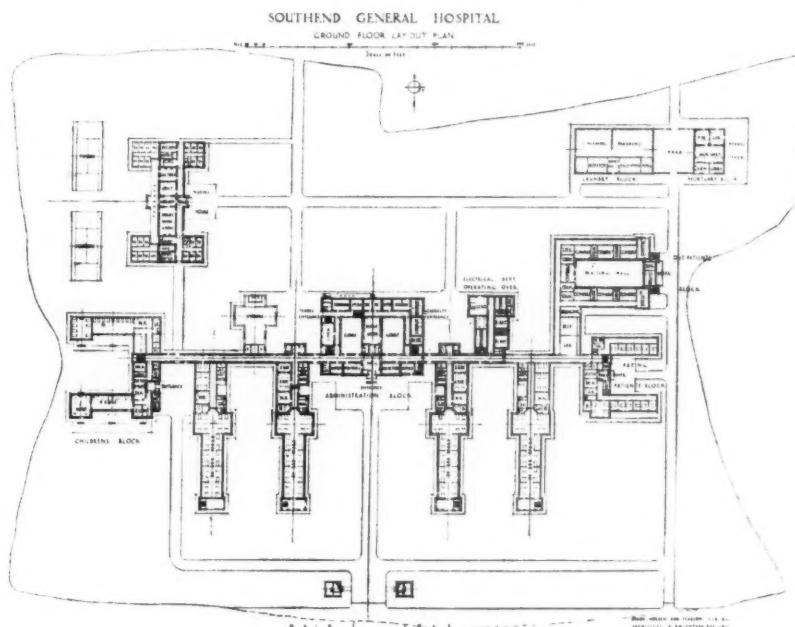
It is claimed a temperature of 80° is easily attained, and even without the fan a temperature of

As there should be as little movement of air as possible during an operation, it is essential to have a system that will clear the atmosphere of the theatre quickly between operations.

The doors to the theatre and anæsthetising rooms should be at least 4 feet wide, and, like all other doors, perfectly flush on both sides.

For lighting the table, the new scialytic shadowless lamp seems most in favour.

The Washing-up Room can be either separate or



SOUTHEND GENERAL HOSPITAL

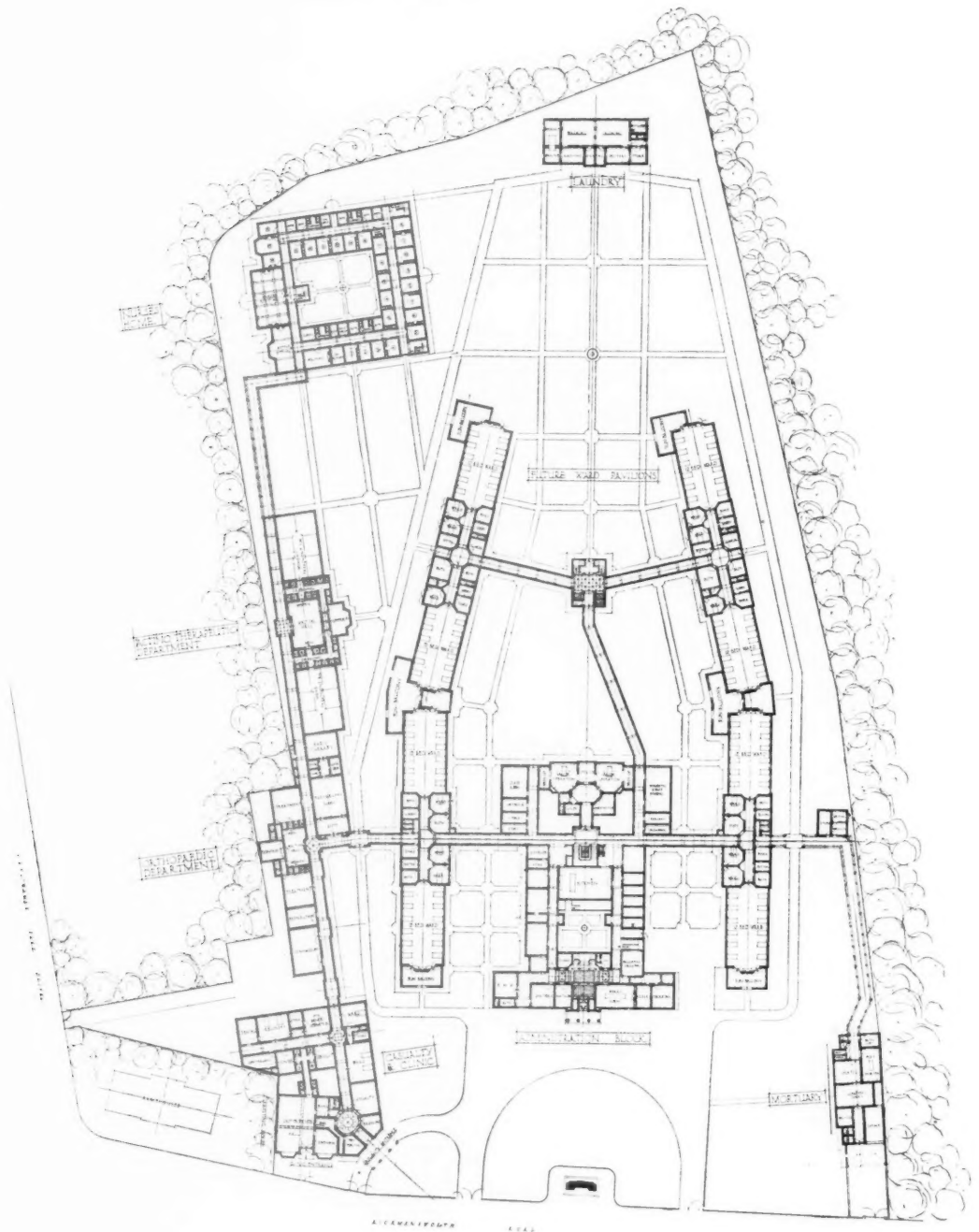
The lay-out of this new hospital. All the wards three floors high on the southern side of the main corridor, with a children's pavilion at one end, the paying patients' pavilion at the other, and a central administration building with the kitchen on the first floor

70° is provided with a small amount of steam kept on the heater. The fresh air to the theatre is obtained through filters under the large windows having a steam coil inside the filters for tempering incoming air.

Ventilation is another problem; the simplest is by a vacuum system, by admission of fresh air passing through cotton wool filters and then warmed by radiators and extracted near the ceiling by an electric centrifugal fan, and this should be switched from outside the theatre.

a recess off the theatre, and should be fitted with large sinks with direct wastes to the white glazed floor channel, this having a 2-inch outlet and trap; if the wastes from the operating theatre can be taken through the wall to discharge over this channel it will obviate having another trap in the theatre. Some surgeons demand an additional sink with flushing rim and larger waste for emptying blood and pus direct to the drains. Adjoining the sinks should be white porcelain slabs, and over the sinks glass shelves on vitreous enamelled iron brackets.

WATFORD & DISTRICT
PEACE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



SCALE SIXTEEN FEET TO ONE INCH

W. & D. HOSPITAL, P. 11.
H. & D. HOSPITAL, P. 11.
H. & D. HOSPITAL, P. 11.
H. & D. HOSPITAL, P. 11.

WATFORD AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL

Seems to have an enormous amount of corridor for a hospital of the size. The sanitary annexes are within the main line of the building and ventilated by keeping the w.c.'s and sink rooms lower with an open space above

The Sterilising Room contains the apparatus for sterilising instruments, bowls, gloves and hot and cold water and a good arrangement is to have draw-offs from the latter direct through the wall to the theatre. Provision must be made for extracting from this room the steam from the sterilisers, and a wired glass vertical hood over the sterilisers with a steam or heated coil above is probably best. In this room should be glass fronted cupboards for storing sponges and swabs.

The Anæsthetic Room should be in a quiet position, not less than 12 feet by 10 feet, with the window opposite the entrance door, so that the light is not in the patient's eyes when lying with his back to the window. There should be a lavatory with hot and cold and a cupboard for apparatus with solid door. Often there is a door direct into the theatre, but this is not essential, as one anæsthetic room can easily serve two theatres.



WATFORD AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL

(To be continued)

The Royal Academy Exhibition 1929

THE ARCHITECTURAL ROOM.

BY A. S. G. BUTLER [F].

It is time, I think, that the question of the Architectural Room at the Royal Academy was squarely faced. It is not good enough for modern architecture—and it certainly puts those members of the profession who are Associates or Academicians in an undignified position. The crowding of this inadequate room is made worse by the hanging of one or two drawings which can only have been accepted because they neatly filled a space. It amounts to an exercise in wall-covering. Moreover, it is not clear what the exhibition is supposed to be. Do we go to see architecture or architectural drawings? If it is architecture, I think a collection of photographs, such as we know can be made, together with a few plans and elevations, would interest the intelligent public much more than the present *mélange*. If it is architectural drawings we go to see, let it embrace every form of sketch and study of past and future work and even fantasies. We might, without losing our heads, show the public what *could* be done. At present, because this is chiefly an annual exhibition of paintings, we toil to record with pencil and colour buildings recently put up which a camera would register more effectively with a click.

It is a dull show this year. One's eye, having had its sense of scale knocked out by Mr. Turner's *Phoenix* in the centre of the room, found little to intrigue it (moving from left to right) until it reached Mr. Maxwell Ayrton's *Extension of the National Institute of Medical Research* (No. 1228). This shows in delightful pencil drawing a high building of great severity—but singular charm. It looks as if it had been designed with very great care; and there is even a kind of hint of a proper significance in the one large well-placed chimney. The *Bow Telephone Exchange* by J. H. Markham (No. 1239) has rather the same quality. Another *Telephone Exchange and Post Office at Folkestone* by D. N. Dyke (No. 1266) appears in a small and rather old-fashioned exquisitely drawn elevation which displays perfectly the excellence of the buildings. No. 1312, the *Headquarters of the B.B.C.*, by G. Val Myer and Watson-Hart, catches the eye, but, on examination, it appears that it will not equal in merit its *Underground* brother. Mr. Topham Forrest's design (No. 1328) for the *L.C.C. Ossulston Estate* is very encouraging, but the drawing of it is unworthy. There is a brave departure in the *Eastman Dental Clinic* by Sir John Burnet (No. 1265) in that this admirable building shows large plate glass sash windows—a successful relapse to the eighteen-sixties which is not quite equalled by Mr. Caroe's to the eighteen-nineties at the Great Hall, University College

of South Wales (No. 1331). Even the most advanced do not yet enjoy very late Victorian.

There is some rather interesting small church work, for instance *St. Joan of Arc, Farnham*, by Messrs. Nicholas, Dixon-Spain, Falkner and Aylwin (No. 1204); *Mr. Maufe's Tower of St. Mary's, Liss* (No. 1315); the new *Cemetery Chapel, Borough of Kensington* (No. 1381), by Messrs. Knapp-Fisher, Powell and Russell, though rather distressingly red; and No. 1244, the proposed church at *Börge, Finland*, by William C. Porte, which, though not British, looks very charming and Finnish. One small house, that at *Waltham-on-the-Wolds*, by W. T. Benslyn (No. 1268), pleased me very much. So did No. 1366, a house in California, by Sir Herbert Baker, who is well represented, especially by his *Chiswick Bridge* (No. 1300). This is one of the dozen large and brilliant perspectives in the room. Mr. Walcot and his school are, of course, the great attraction for the general public in it. But it is unfortunate that Sir Edwin Lutyens shows so little and that our other national possession, Sir Giles Scott, exhibits nothing at all. Doubtless with the stained glass and other things which have to be screwed in there is not room for everybody. As it is, a number of drawings suffer acutely from their hanging, especially those which are drawn in sharp perspective from below and are placed almost on the level of the skirting.

Reviews

NOTES ON SOME RECENT FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

BY GRAHAME B. TUBBS [A.].

In 1933 there is to be held on the Lake Front at Chicago another World's Fair. The preliminary arrangements, which are described in *Pencil Points* for April, are of considerable interest, as a new method of organising a competition for such a scheme is being tried. The novelty consists in this—that the competitors, who have been constituted into a Commission, held preliminary meetings, at which they "pooled" their ideas, and having arrived at what were considered the ideal requirements, each competitor submitted a scheme, from which the winning design was to be chosen. One idea adopted was the extensive use of moving pathways which, together with the construction of many canals, should help to reduce fatigue, which is usually inseparable from such great exhibitions. Another novelty was that the main entrances of the buildings are to be placed on the roofs, with escalators from the ground level, thus enhancing the value of the upper floors. The upper storeys are to be set back to form terraces at each floor level. Another

very modern requirement was that the purely pictorial aspect of the plan was to be considered, as many thousands of visitors would view the exhibition from the air. This method of arriving at the best scheme should have remarkable results, and the exhibition, which is on an enormous scale, should be well worth visiting.

A point of interest that one noticed in this magazine was the statement by the consulting architect to a large mortgage corporation at Los Angeles that less than 3 per cent. of the buildings financed by his company are designed by qualified architects.

In the April number of the *Architectural Forum* modern European churches, mostly in Scandinavia, Holland and Germany, are shown. They all display the modern touch, but those from the north appear to have more reverence for the past than the German and Dutch. Another article in this magazine described the Baker Memorial Library at Dartmouth College, N.H., by J. F. Larson. This is a fine brick building of Georgian character, intended to form the centre of a large teaching group. The present capacity of the shelving is half a million books, but provision is being made to extend, so that two million can ultimately be stored. An interesting point is the provision of small study rooms, 8 feet by 8 feet, near the book-stacks, and as isolated from noise as possible.

In the April number of the *Architectural Record* is the first part of an account of the life and works of Robert Mills (1781-1855), who was a protégé of Thomas Jefferson. He was America's first native-born architect, and designed many buildings of importance in the earlier days of the Republic. The work of Kem Weber, one of America's modernists, is represented by two of his latest works—Dr. Friedman's house in California, and Kaufmann's Dining-Rooms at Pittsburgh, and the same number prints an interesting and instructive article on "The Effect of Style on Cost" of a small house. The quantities have been taken out for different elevations to the same plan, and range from 32,000 dollars for the French farmhouse-style to 24,000 dollars for the American colonial treatment carried out in "clap-board."

In the May number of *Architecture* the principal article is on "Community and Social Halls," and the second part of the *Architectural Forum* contains an announcement of a 10,000 dollar competition for an air-port which it describes as "a new architectural opportunity." Small views are given of most of the existing air-ports in Europe, together with an analysis of the requirements. These illustrations include the Tempelhof Aerodrome in Berlin, which is undoubtedly the finest in the world, as well as the new buildings at Croydon, which were finished last year, from official designs, at a cost of over £100,000. Although this latter is in some respects done in a big way it is deplorable from an architectural point of view, and is another instance of an opportunity missed for lack of competent architectural advice.

Mr. Bok, the donor of the Peace Prize, has given what he charmingly calls "The Singing Tower" at Mountain Lake, Florida, and this is described in the April number of *Architecture*. It consists of a high Carillon Tower (suggested by Mr. Bok's boyhood memories of the belfries of Holland), which stands on the edge of a lake in a beautiful garden. The profile of the tower is slightly

entatised, and the grilles concealing the bells are made of coloured terra-cotta fitted into metal frames, the exposed edges of which are gilded. The architect is Mr. Milton Medary.

In the *Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada* the new skyscraper of the *Toronto Star*, which is 300 feet high, is shown, as well as the new Teachers' Training College (Institut Pédagogique) at Montreal, by Messrs. Marchand and Amos.

The *Gazette des Beaux Arts* for March, as is usual in this distinguished publication, contains articles of great interest, the first being a Report of the excavations made by the French expedition to Hadda in Afghanistan on the road between Jelalabad and Peshawar. A large number of "stupas" and some 5,000 statues and statuettes were found in the remains of a walled enclosure. Many of the statues show a strong Greek influence, while others are reminiscent of mediæval art. Their date is uncertain; they may date from the first century, or possibly they are the work of artists who were working in a classic tradition, left behind after Alexander's invasion of the country. The restoration of the Colonnade at Versailles, undertaken through the generosity of Mr. Rockefeller, and the work of Jean Charles Delafosse, that imaginative designer of ornament of Louis XVI period, are both the subjects of papers, and reference is made to Herr Hetzer's analysis of the composition of Titian's pictures. His investigations show that this painter's works followed invariable rules, being divided horizontally and vertically in the proportion of "The Golden Cut" (i.e. five to eight), with the main lines of the composition following the diagonals or being parallel to them.

In *L'Architecture* for 15 April, M. Louvet reviews the year's work at *l'Ecole des Beaux Arts*, and gives a number of illustrations of the designs submitted in the principal competitions. In this number there is also an important article describing the most interesting discoveries that Mr. Firth has made at Saqqarah in Egypt. He found extensive works, dating from about 3000 B.C., including types of columns entirely different to anything previously discovered in Egypt, some of which bear a striking resemblance to Greek Doric, while others are extremely attenuated, suggesting ferro-concrete rather than stone, and having curious but charming little capitals.

The April number of *Wasmuths Monats Hefte Für Baukunst* gives photographs or models of fine new schools for Hamburg by Fritz Schumacher, as well as some Danish school buildings by Edvard Thomsen, while the May number of *Innen Dekoration* shows new rooms by Prof. Bruno Paul.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

At the recent elections of Honorary Officials of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. C. R. Peers, F.R.I.B.A., was elected President and Mr. J. Alfred Gotch (P.P.R.I.B.A.) a Vice-President of the Society.

DR. RAYMOND UNWIN.

The President and board of directors of the American Institute of Architects have elected Dr. Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A., an Honorary Corresponding Member.

Correspondence

DISCUSSION ON ANNUAL REPORT. NEW PREMISES AND MR. JOHN HUNT'S CRITICISM OF COLONEL HOPKINS' STATEMENT.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the above, Mr. Hunt prefaced his remarks by saying that he wished to be regarded as a "constructive" rather than a destructive critic. His challenging remarks must, therefore, have been made with the desire of focussing attention on the excellent bargain the Institute has obtained. How excellent that bargain is, Mr. Hunt's own intimate knowledge and experience of a large West End estate should enable him to judge better than I. There is, however, a danger that some members may take Mr. Hunt's remarks too literally; therefore, to prevent misapprehension, I summarise the facts which may be obtained from a careful perusal of the report published in your issue dated 13th April:

- 1.—Our site area is a little over 15,000 ft. sup.; the ground rent for the whole is £2,000 per annum. This is exactly 2s. 8d. per foot (it is more nearly correct to call this "about 2s. 6d." than "4s.").
- 2.—The Howard de Walden Estate are agreeable to our deferring building operations at Nos. 66 and 68 Portland Place until 1938. The remainder of the site is ample in area to allow of comfortable provision being made for the immediate requirements of the Institute.
- 3.—The total expenditure incurred in the acquisition of intermediate interests is £20,100 (see Resolutions) (we have *not* purchased No. 66 Portland Place). The present value of the assets we have to set against this expenditure amounts to £17,360 (see below). We thus stand at a net out-of-pocket or premium of £2,740, *not* £20,000.
- 4.—A sinking fund of £29 per annum at 4 per cent. will return this capital sum of £2,740 in 40 years. The effect of this annual payment will be to add something *under* ½d. per foot to our ground rent for the first 40 years.

In addition to the above, these further facts may be gleaned from my statement:—

The value of the site as a freehold is £75,000; the commercial ground rent of which would be £3,750 per annum, or 5s. per ft. (we are paying 2s. 8d.).

*Our Ordinary
Terms. Terms.*

The present value of a ground rent of £3,750 at 5 per cent. for perpetuity	£75,000
Do., do., do., £2,000 (our rent)	£40,000
Our unsecured expenditure is (see 3, above)	2,740
	42,740
	£32,260

The Howard de Walden Estate "taking into consideration that we are an educational body and the special use to which the site will be put" offered us a 99 years' building lease at the *greatly reduced* rental

of £2,000 per annum. This term of 99 years has since been extended to 999 years, and the Estate have made us a *FREE GIFT* of the premium which would normally have been imposed for the conversion. *This I believe to be the first occasion in the history of the Estate of such a concession*—and I am sure it would be of great interest to all of us if Mr. Hunt would state the premium value of this concession, so that we may add that amount to the £32,260 shown above and thus arrive at the total benefit the Institute obtains through Lord Howard de Walden having—in effect—constituted himself a Patron of the Institute.—Yours faithfully, P. HOPKINS [L.].

Schedule of Assets.

	£
Present value of the reliefs in ground rent during the first 14 years, i.e., until July 1943 (taken as lessees' profit rental at 5 per cent. single rate)	7,904
Return of capital in purchase of No. 68 Portland Place, £5,000, plus £1,100 profit (the profit rental over the period to 1938 provides this, taken on dual rate 4½ per cent. and 3½ per cent.)	6,100
Present value of the ground rent No. 68 (£300), 1931-8, two years deferred (profit rental)	1,575
Present value of the ground rent No. 66 (£180), do., do., do.	945
Present value profit rental No. 64, two years to 1931, at £450 per annum	836
Total assets	£17,360

MR. JELLEY'S REMARKS ON SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING RIGHTS.

Colonel Hopkins also writes:—"In reply to Mr. Jelley's remarks at the discussion on the Annual Report, I would point out the accounts are made up to 31 December and that no member in arrear with his subscription for 1928 would have been struck off the register until the time allowed by Bye-Law 22 had expired—the majority of the sum shown in arrear would be covered by this; a very few were in arrear for more than one year, and their cases were subject to very careful consideration and counted good for eventual recovery.

In cases of serious illness and exceptional post-war hardship the Finance Committee consider they are justified in exercising a reasonable amount of discretion as to the strict enforcement of the Bye-law.

The cost of acquiring our own advertising rights has already been met out of the extra revenue obtained thereby, and the funds of the Institute will in future benefit to the extent of upwards of £2,000 per annum additional revenue from this source."

NEW PREMISES FOR THE R.I.B.A.

429 Strand,
London, W.C.2.
10 June, 1929.

To the Editor, JOURNAL, R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—As a supporter of the resolution moved by Colonel Hopkins on March 18 last, may I be allowed

to say a word in reply to the criticism of Mr. John Hunt (report of "Discussion on Annual Report") in your issue of the 1st instant.

In reply to Mr. Hunt's question whether the full particulars with regard to New Premises were given in the report of the meeting of 18 March, which appeared in the JOURNAL for 13 April, 1929, I should say "Yes."

If Mr. Hunt has "gained" the impression from that report that Colonel Hopkins' statement was not a fair and true statement of the facts, I would suggest that criticism based upon impressions is a dangerous policy when dealing with complicated proposals.

My main reason for writing this letter is the fact that Mr. Hunt's false "impressions" convey a suggestion to other impressionists that the promoters of this scheme have told us the cost of site is 2s. 6d. per ft. sup., although it is in fact nearer 4s. per ft., or, in other words, the promoters have deceived us. Well, Sir, I cannot believe this, whatever impression may have been given to Mr. Hunt.

I should be sorry to give a wrong impression to others of Mr. Hunt's impressions, but it appears that his calculations are as follows, viz.:

Purchase of Lessee's rights	£25,000—2 years' receipts, say, £5,000	£20,000
Ground Rent of £2,000 per ann. capitalised at 20 years	40,000
Total cost	£60,000

which is 4s. per ft. sup. for 15,000 ft.

The calculations I made on the figures given in the JOURNAL on 13 April last, were as follows, and they lead me to repeat my congratulations to the promoters of the scheme, and to Colonel Hopkins for his lucid statement of difficult negotiations and very satisfactory result, viz.:

Particulars from Colonel Hopkins' statement, as reported in the JOURNAL 13-4-29:—

There will be a cash payment of between £6,000 and £7,000 (which may, to quote Mr. Hunt, be taken to be in effect a premium), in addition to a ground rent of £2,000 per annum (capitalised at 5 per cent.) = £40,000, or a total cost of, say, £47,000. Reduced by rebate on ground rent during the first twelve years, and by receipts of ground rent from No. 66, and rentals of Nos. 64 and 68, to a figure representing 2s. 6d. per ft. (which would be £37,500), as reported in the JOURNAL.

But Colonel Hopkins, in his statement, mentioned the figure of 2s. 8d. per foot (although this is not reported), and only after other speakers had referred to the figure did Colonel Hopkins adopt the round figure of about 2s. 6d., instead of the stated figure of 2s. 8d. per foot, which would, at 20 years' purchase, represent £40,000, a very different proposition to Mr. Hunt's impression of 4s. per foot—at 20 years' purchase, £60,000.

I am surprised that Mr. Hunt should have overlooked the value of the grant of 999 years' lease, instead of 99 years, without payment, charge or fine.

The report in the JOURNAL sets out rebate on ground rent to be paid, and gives the ground rent to be received from No. 66, and it states that the capital value of rentals from Nos. 64 and 68 will, together with the rebate on ground rent, reduce our payment from £25,000 to, say,

£7,000, or, in other words, we receive assets valued at £18,000, and it is difficult to see how Mr. Hunt arrived at his impression of £20,000 premium, and his 4s. per foot.

I do not see why the R.I.B.A. should publish detailed particulars of their transactions. No doubt Council would give every facility to members to inspect them, should any desire to do so, especially to younger members who felt an inspection would afford them a useful lesson.—Sincerely yours,
JOHN E. YERBURY [L.].

The Library

CARTOUCHES. Designed by S. Cavina. (Twelve engravings.) 40. 1795-98. £1 8s.

The cartouche is rather out of favour with most of us at the present day. We do not use entablatures, so do not require trusses to support them; nor are we in the habit of emphasising our keystones. Moreover, the cartouche, as applied to the façades of the Renaissance, was primarily heraldic, and the degradation of heraldry during the nineteenth century has led to its eclipse, indeed, almost to its extinction. "The boast of heraldry" is an expression of the past; privately its attributes are confined to the butler's pantry and the store room, and only assert themselves as the emblems of public bodies.

There is, however, no reason why the cartouche should not continue to be employed in the design of book plates and title-pages, particularly in those of architects and architectural works; and in this connection the twelve plates here presented may prove suggestive.

E. M. HICK.

AMERICAN APARTMENT HOUSES, HOTELS AND APARTMENT HOTELS OF TO-DAY. By R. W. Sexton. 40. New York [1929]. [Architectural Book Publishing Co.] £3 15s.

A well-produced book, dealing with the design of large blocks of flats, service flats of the type represented in London by Grosvenor House or Devonshire House, and hotels. The text is limited to a few pages of general and introductory matter, and the rest of the book consists of good photographs and clearly-drawn plans. In the case of the hotels and "apartment hotels" a certain number of interior views is included, showing the sumptuous and varied decoration of the rooms.

The book does not pretend to deal with more than the present-day position, but it is a competent treatment of the subject, and should be of considerable value to anyone interested in the design of this type of building.

A. L. N. R.

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Edited by Oliver Reagan. Parts 5-6. 40. New York [1929]. [Architectural Book Publishing Co.] £2 5s.

This is the fifth instalment of a series consisting of large loose sheets, beautifully produced and illustrating by photographs and scale drawings selected buildings representative of modern American architecture. Though the majority of these buildings belong to the skyscraper class, there is a wide variety in their size, function and architectural style; and the selection appears to be careful and judicious. A series such as this, illustrating fully and well a small number of carefully chosen buildings in each part, is a pleasant contrast to the embarrassingly comprehensive volumes on modern architecture which nowadays appear in such profusion. Some further constructional information in the case of the architectural drawings would make it still more valuable.

A. L. N. R.

Allied Societies

(The attention of Members of the Allied Societies is particularly called to this page.)

THE INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL FOR SESSION 1928-29, SUBMITTED AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING ON 7 JUNE 1929.

The Annual Convention of 1928 was held at Edinburgh on 1 and 2 June. The Annual General Meeting was held in the Council Room of the Incorporation, followed by a Civic Reception by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, in the City Chambers. In the evening some one hundred and ten members and friends dined in the North British Station Hotel. The following day was spent in visits to Crichton Castle, Winton Castle, Parish Church, Haddington, followed by luncheon at Haddington as guests of the Edinburgh Architectural Association, whereafter members proceeded by motor charabanc to visit Whitekirk Parish Church, Dirlerton Castle, and Greywalls, Gullane. The whole arrangements, made by the Edinburgh Chapter and the local Committee of Arrangements, under the convenership of Mr. T. F. MacLennan, F.R.I.B.A., proved highly conducive to the pleasure of all present.

There have been ten Council meetings during the Session to date hereof—the average attendance being sixteen.

The elections to Membership have been as follows:—6 Fellows, 31 Associates, and 47 Students. The total membership, including Affiliates, is now 831, a net increase of 42 over Session 1927-28. It is hoped that every qualified architect or student in Scotland will become a member of the Incorporation, through one or other of its five Chapters, and thus greatly extend its scope and influence for the good of the profession generally.

The following presentations have been received:—(1) Framed Oil Portrait of Mr. G. P. K. Young, F.R.I.B.A., Past President of the Incorporation. Presented by Mr. Young. (2) Framed Oil Portrait of the late Mr. T. P. Marwick, F.R.I.B.A., Past President of the Incorporation. Presented by Mr. T. C. Marwick. (3) Bronze Bas-Relief—"The Iris." Presented by Dr. Pittendrigh Macgillivray, King's Sculptor for Scotland.

The following Prizes were awarded during the past Session:—(1) Rowand Anderson Medal and Scholarship of £100—Mr. K. A. Begg, College of Art, Edinburgh. (2) Rutland Prize—Certificate and £50—Mr. F. O. Templeton, 2 Kelvin Drive, Glasgow, N.W. (3) Third Year Students' Prize—£15—Mr. Basil Spence, College of Art, Edinburgh. (4) Quarterly Essay Competition (1927-28)—£20—Mr. Richard M. Noad, 257 West George Street, Glasgow.

Certificates of Membership have been issued to all Fellows, Associates, and Students up to 31 January 1929.

The Kalendar for 1928-29 was issued gratis to Fellows and Associates: It is a mine of valuable information to the profession. Additional copies can be obtained from the Secretary, 1s. each. Three numbers of the "Quarterly" to date, edited by Mr. A. G. Henderson, A.R.I.B.A., Glasgow, have likewise been issued to all Members. Mr. J. N. Summerson, B.A., College of Art, Edinburgh, has kindly agreed to act as Editor hereof, *vice* Mr. Henderson resigned, following 5 years' esteemed service herein.

The following four members of the Allied Societies in Scotland have been elected to the R.I.B.A. Council for the ensuing year, viz.:—Sir Robert Lorimer, Edinburgh; Mr. P. H. Thoms, Dundee; Mr. Andrew Balfour, Glasgow; and Mr. Donald Matheson, Dingwall.

The Final Examinations of the R.I.B.A. for Scottish Candidates were held at the Incorporation Chambers in July and December, 1928, the examiners therefor and all other local details thereanent being arranged by the Council of the Edinburgh Architectural Association.

The Council voted a further donation of £50 to the Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland towards its inaugural expenses.

The Incorporation sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. J. K. Hunter, F.R.I.B.A., of Ayr, Past President of the Glasgow Institute of Architects, whose outstanding services in connection with the Registration Bill and to the Councils of the Incorporation and R.I.B.A. were duly noted in Minutes.

The President's Badge, as executed by Mr. B. Schotz, Glasgow, was worn for the first time at last year's Annual Convention.

The Members of Council for Session 1928-29 have been elected as follows:—

President.—Sir Robert Lorimer, K.B.E., A.R.A., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., LL.D., Edinburgh.

Past President.—G. P. K. Young, F.R.I.B.A., Perth.

Vice-Presidents.—Aberdeen: Clement George, L.R.I.B.A., Aberdeen; Dundee: D. A. Stewart, L.R.I.B.A., Perth; Edinburgh: John Begg, F.R.I.B.A., Edinburgh; Glasgow: Andrew Balfour, F.R.I.B.A., Glasgow; Inverness: Donald Matheson, Architect, Dingwall. *Chapter Representatives*.—Aberdeen: J. B. Nicol, F.R.I.B.A., Aberdeen; Dundee: William Salmond, L.R.I.B.A., Dundee; T. M. Cappon, F.R.I.B.A., Dundee; Edinburgh: Dr. Thomas Ross, Architect, Edinburgh; J. R. M'Kay, A.R.I.B.A., Edinburgh; R. S. Reid, Architect, Edinburgh; Harry Hubbard, A.R.I.B.A., Edinburgh; H. O. Tarbolton, F.R.I.B.A., Edinburgh; Glasgow: G. A. Paterson, F.R.I.B.A., Glasgow; Professor T. H. Hughes, F.R.I.B.A., Glasgow; J. Maurice Arthur, F.R.I.B.A., Airdrie; Alex. M'Gibbon, A.R.I.B.A., Glasgow; Launcelot H. Ross, M.C., Architect, Glasgow; David Salmond, F.R.I.B.A., Glasgow; Inverness: J. A. Smith, Architect, Inverness. *Incorporation Representatives*: A. G. Henderson, A.R.I.B.A., Glasgow; T. F. MacLellan, F.R.I.B.A., Edinburgh; P. H. Thoms, F.R.I.B.A., Dundee.

ESSEX SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, WEST ESSEX CHAPTER.

A meeting of the West Essex Chapter was held on 29 May when a small party was conducted over the Lloyd's Bank Buildings in course of construction in Lombard Street and Cornhill.

The next meeting of the Chapter will be on 29 June as follows:—

Luncheon for Officers and Members of the Council of the Society and Chapter Executives and their Ladies at the City Livery Club, 12.30 p.m. on Saturday, 29 June (prior to tour of Gold Medal Buildings).

Motor Coach Tour of three Gold Medal Buildings, Saturday, 29 June, from 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.

(1) Britannic House, Finsbury Circus (where the Company will assemble). This building, designed by Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, R.A., will be thoroughly inspected under the guidance of Mr. Melvin.

(2) 3.45 p.m. Bank premises No. 160 Piccadilly, designed by W. Curtis Green, A.R.A.

(3) 4.30 p.m. Chester House, Clarendon Place, where the company will be entertained by the Architect, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A. and Lady Scott.

Other visits are being arranged to Imperial Chemical House, Milbank, designed by Sir Frank Baines, F.R.I.B.A., Royal Horticultural Hall, designed by Messrs. Easton and Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., the Auctioneers' Institute, by Messrs. Greenaway and Newberry, and reconstructed Hall, Lincoln's Inn, by Sir John Simpson. Full details of the visit to this group of Buildings will be announced later.

A week-end field Sketching Party is proposed and free accommodation for eight members is offered; the district being the Wealds of Kent and including possibly Canterbury. Members of the County Society specially interested please notify the Secretary without delay.

Mr. R. Goulburn Lovell addressed a large gathering of Rotarians and their guests at Romford on Monday, 27 May, on "Spoiling the Countryside" which was reported in the local press under the heading of "Ugliness Condemned". In furtherance of the Chapter's Campaign an article by the Honorary Secretary is to appear in the Rotary Wheel next month and he is speaking in September before the same company, his subject-title being "Open Spaces."

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

The 56th Annual General Meeting of the Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects was held on 10 May 1929, forty-four members being present.

The Honorary Secretary stated in his Annual Report that the membership of the Society now stood at 150.

Mr. Albert Herbert [F.], the retiring President, proposed the election of Mr. Walter Brand to that office, the motion being carried unanimously. The following officials were also elected:—

COUNCIL.—*Full Members*: Mr. Albert Herbert [F.], ex-President (*ex-officio*), Mr. E. T. Allcock [F.], Mr. W. Keay [F.], Mr. T. T. Sawday [A.], and Mr. A. H. Hind [F.]. *Associate Members*: Mr. W. Cartwright [A.], Mr. A. E. Smith [A.], Mr. A. F. Bryan [A.], *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. C. F. McL. Keay, *Hon. Secretary*.

Prizes were presented to the following successful students:—Messrs. A. E. Goffey, W. J. Hemmings, E. C. Mount, Anthony Herbert, W. K. Shuttlewood, and F. Appleton.

THE MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

At the last meeting of the Manchester Society of Architects, Mr. Francis Jones, President for 1928/29 retired, and Mr. J. T. Halliday, A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., was elected President for the current year; Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A. being Senior Vice-President and Mr. J. H. Worthington, O.B.E., M.A., A.R.I.B.A., Junior Vice President.

Mr. J. Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A. and Mr. G. Sanville, A.R.I.B.A. remain as honorary Secretary and Assistant Honorary Secretary.

The Auditors are H. Jones, A.R.I.B.A. and H. H. Brown, F.R.I.B.A.

The remaining Officers in Council for the current year were elected as follows:—

Fellows:—C. G. Agate, L.R.I.B.A., H. A. Dalrymple, A.R.I.B.A., A. C. Dickie, M.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., F. B. Dunkerley, F.R.I.B.A., A. W. Hennings, F.R.I.B.A., A. J. Hope, F.R.I.B.A., J. Holt, A.R.I.B.A., A. J. Murgatroyd, F.R.I.B.A., E. Prestwich, F.R.I.B.A., J. H. Sellers, I. Taylor, F.R.I.B.A., P. S. Worthington, F.R.I.B.A. *Associates*:—E. Adams, A.R.I.E.A., H. W. Cruikshank, A.R.I.B.A., P. G. Fairhurst, B.A., A.R.I.B.A., J. Hembrow, A.R.I.B.A., G. B. Howcroft, A.R.I.B.A., W. C. Young, A.R.I.B.A.

SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

The design for a Presidential Badge for the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors, was won in competition with other students by Mr. J. E. Farnsworth who is a student of the Department of Architecture at the Sheffield University at the Head of which is Mr. Stephen Welsh, M.A., B.Arch, A.R.I.B.A. The work was executed by Mr. T. H. Popple, Secretary and Fellow of the Sheffield Art Crafts Guild.

The design embodies a central Doric Column with Ionic and Corinthian columns in the background supporting a beam, the centre column rests on a pedestal on which are shown the arms of the City of Sheffield whilst engraved on the surrounding circle enclosing the design is the title of the Society—The Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors—the whole surmounted by a Greek Antefixa on either side of which is the Rose of York. The metal is silver gilt.

Obituary

JOHN EUSTACE SALISBURY [A.].

The death is reported of John Eustace Salisbury on 27 February last at Harpenden. Mr. Salisbury became an Associate in 1927.

Amongst the work carried out by him was a number of private houses in Hertfordshire, Sussex, etc., many of which were in the half timber-work in which Mr. Salisbury specialised; church work at Sudbury, Tewin, Wrexham, Redbourn and other places; estate work at Pottsworth, Chislehurst, Harpenden, etc.

For the past twelve months Mr. Salisbury was in partnership with L. A. Culliford (Fellow), F.S.I., who will now carry on the practice for the time being.

WILLIAM HAROLD OAKLEY [L.].

Mr. Oakley was born at Southampton on 7 November 1857. He lost both parents at a very early age, and was brought up by his father's elder brother, who, in due course, articulated him to the late E. F. C. Clarke, of 10 Sarjeant's Inn, Fleet Street. After an early training in Gothic tradition, his keenness in acquiring knowledge and his natural breadth of intellectual sympathy with all that was beautiful in architecture and nature, in the course of time enabled him to produce pictorial representations of Gothic and Classic buildings with equal sympathy and truth. Into nearly every drawing made he put something of his own cheerful temperament and depth of feeling, and it was that, combined with his knowledge of painting and the fact that he was a student of nature to the very last that often turned what might have been an ordinary architectural perspective into an architectural picture. His work to him was not work, but a keen delight, and the most prosaic subject would receive the same enthusiastic consideration as the most beautiful building.

When he had time to spare, nothing gave him more pleasure than to study the architecture and gardens at Hampton Court. Among his most recent work is a charming pencil drawing of St. Paul's Cathedral, and some pastel drawings of Chelsea. Latterly he had become interested in poster art, and, if he had lived, would undoubtedly have produced some very fine work in that direction.

ANDREAS CLEMMENSEN, H.C.M.

We regret to announce that Mr. Andreas Clemmensen, the Danish architect, died on 5 December 1928. Mr. Clemmensen was born on 7 August 1852, and was elected Honorary Corresponding Member of the R.I.B.A. in 1926.

Architects' Benevolent Society

The seventy-ninth Annual General Meeting of the Architects' Benevolent Society was held in the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday, 3 June 1928, at 5 p.m., the President, Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., in the Chair. Others who were present included Mr. Arthur Crow, Mr. Gilbert H. Lovegrove, Mr. Ernest Bates, Mr. T. W. Moore, Mr. H. S. E. Vanderpant (Vice-President), Mr. A. Saxon Snell, Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, Mr. Osborn C. Hills, Mr. Charles Woodward, Mr. A. C. Conrade, Mr. R. Dircks, and Sir Charles A. Nicholson, Bart. (Hon. Secretary).

The Honorary Secretary read the Annual Report, in the course of which it was reported that "Ninety applicants have been assisted with grants during the year and fourteen pensioners, the amount expended in grants being £1,587 and £516 in pensions. Subscriptions show an increase over the amount received last year and total £1,228 7s. 9d., as compared with £1,146 17s. 6d. in 1927. We record our satisfaction at the number of new subscribers to the Society, and gratefully thank, too, old subscribers who have increased their annual contributions. In this connection we may mention particularly the Royal Institute of British Architects, who have increased their subscription from £100 to £150.

The total amount received in donations does not compare favourably with what we have sometimes received in the past, but, in the final sum (£350), we have to acknowledge gratefully many individual donations. Mr. E. Bates and Mr. Percy B. Tubbs each gave £25, Mr. Arthur Keen £15 15s., Mr. E. L. Conder and Mr. W. R. Davidge £10 10s.; £10 10s. also from the Northern Architectural Association; the Society of Architects' Luncheon Club, in winding-up, gave us £8 17s. to be added to the many donations we have already received from that Society; £5 5s. from each of the following: Mr. Walter F. Hedges, Mr. Albert Herbert, the Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Architectural Society, the Tees-side branch of the Northern Architectural Association and the Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company; £5 from Mr. James B. Dunn, Mr. Victor D. Horsburgh, Mr. Frank Lishman, the Liverpool Architectural Society and Mr. Alexander McGibbon. We have also gratefully to report a gift of £105 from Mr. H. Greville Montgomery, the director of the Building Trades' Exhibition, which brings the total of what he has given the Society, over a period of years, to £555.

The President, in moving the adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet, said:—

"As you know, we are approaching the centenary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and may I remind you that we are now in the eightieth year of the Architects' Benevolent Society. During that time we have, I believe, been the only organisation specially established to assist members of the architectural profession; and over this long period of years much relief has been given to architects in needy circumstances and their relatives who are dependent on them. It is safe to say that no case which is authentically a good case, has ever been turned away without some helpful assistance. The Society was established for only one purpose, that of helping our brother architects who have fallen on evil times. The only regret that every member of the Council must feel is that the funds of the Society do not allow them to give greater help in some cases. We therefore, every year, make an appeal for more and larger contributions. Last year was a satisfactory year and we received altogether in donations and subscriptions the total sum of £1,578.

Apart from that I am glad to say that the insurance scheme is progressing, and is beginning to show the value of the spare work of the first few years. All kinds of insurances are effected by the insurance department under favourable conditions, and architects, when they have any insurance to effect, should be asked to consider first the Architects' Benevolent Society, where

they can negotiate insurance on terms equal to, if not better than, any terms that can be obtained elsewhere, and at the same time contribute to the funds of the Society.

We are now able to give 14 pensions a year, and the amounts, which at one time were not more than £25 have been increased in some cases to £50 and even £60, which makes a great difference to the circumstances of the recipient. Some of the largest contributors to the Society have been members of the Council, who are familiar with the work, and we are quite sure that if members realise the number of sad cases that come up for consideration they would not be dilatory in sending us a donation. Although the majority of contributors are from London, cases are helped all over the country. I would therefore appeal to country members of the Institute, the Allied Societies and architects generally, to give every support in their power to this most deserving work.

One of my regrets, in laying down the Presidency of the Institute, is that I shall no longer be President of the Architects' Benevolent Society, but I am quite sure that my successor will take as much interest in the Society as I have—he cannot, I think, take greater—and I am sure he will use his influence in extending and enlarging the list of our supporters. As this is the last time I shall officiate at an annual meeting of the Society, I should like to appeal to all architects to contribute, however small the amount, to assist the less successful members of their profession. We hear occasionally that architects have done well since the war, but there are many whose practice was greatly affected by the war, and who have not been able to recover their old position. Sometimes relief is sought by such men, and surely it is not too much to hope that those who have been fortunate will spare a little to make things easier for their less fortunate brethren. It is, indeed, a privilege to do so.

At the close of my two years of office I am glad to have the opportunity of expressing to you our very cordial appreciation of the services which are rendered to the Society by our Secretary, Miss Mann. Those who have a more detailed knowledge of the daily work than I have are even better able to appreciate the efficiency of her work and the devotion which she gives to it. I am sure that I am expressing the opinion of everyone on the Council when I give Miss Mann our most cordial thanks."

The Council for the year of office (1929-30) was constituted as follows:—

President.—The President of the R.I.B.A.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., and Mr. H. S. E. Vanderpant.

Ordinary Members:—Sir John Burnet, R.A., R.S.A., Hon. LL.D. [F.]; Mr. A. Saxon Snell [F.]; Mr. Gilbert Lovegrove [F.]; Mr. Charles Woodward [A.]; Mr. W. Henry White [F.]; Mr. C. H. Brodie [R.F.]; Mr. Maxwell Ayrton [F.]; Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood [F.]; Mr. Sydney D. Kitson, M.A. (Cantab.), F.S.A. [F.]; Mr. Percy B. Tubbs [F.]; Mr. H. Austen Hall [F.]; Mr. L. G. Pearson [F.]; Mr. R. Dircks; Mr. E. Stanley Hall, M.A. (Oxon) [F.] (representing the Architectural Association); Mr. Arthur Crow [F.] (representing the London Society).

Mr. Maurice E. Webb, D.S.O., M.C., M.A. (Cantab.), [F.], Honorary Treasurer.

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bt., M.A. (Oxon), [F.], Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Osborn C. Hills and Mr. C. H. Brodie were re-elected Honorary Auditors for the ensuing year.

On the motion of Sir Charles Nicholson a cordial vote of thanks was carried, by acclamation, to the President for taking the chair at the meeting. Sir Charles said that the Society owed a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Tapper for the interest he had shown in the work of the Society and for the support he had given it in every way during the term of his Presidency.

Specifications

The Council have decided, on the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee, to publish the following report and outline of specimen specification for the information of members. An opportunity will be taken at the first suitable occasion of submitting them for informal discussion at a General Business meeting:—

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON SPECIFICATIONS.

The representatives on the Conference were as follows:—

Mr. F. CHATTERTON ..	} Representing the Practice Standing Committee, R.I.B.A.
Capt. A. SEYMOUR REEVES ..	
Mr. J. ALAN SLATER ..	
Mr. CHARLES WOODWARD ..	
Mr. A. G. CROSS ..	} Representing the Surveyors' Institution.
Mr. J. E. DROWER, C.B.E. ..	
Mr. J. M. THEOBALD ..	
Mr. J. H. BARNES ..	
Mr. W. LACEY ..	} Representing the Institute of Builders.
Mr. R. B. FRIEND ..	

The principle of arranging a Specification in such a way as to give to the contractor a complete picture of what he has to do in every room and place of his building instead of the present practice of separating the trades, is welcomed by the representatives of the various bodies called into conference; although it is recognised that the existing method may be suitable for certain buildings of simple character.

The preliminary clauses should embody such items as it is necessary for the foreman and clerk of works to know, such as those relating to access to the works, sheds and temporary buildings, supply of water, gantries, etc. The practice of including in the preliminaries, clauses from the Conditions of Contract, which affect the Contractor alone, is undesirable. It is sufficient to indicate that the Form of Contract is that of the R.I.B.A.

The Structural and Carcase work should be kept separate from the Finishings as the working drawings would give a complete general view of the method of construction, for they would show which parts are brick and which are stone, which floors are fireproof and which are of timber, so that a more comprehensive view is thereby gained.

In dealing with Finishings the proposed method would be of the greatest use. Each room (or group of similarly finished rooms) and place in the building should have its finishings such as the floor, wall coverings, joinery, windows, plastering, fireplaces, etc., separately described, and the number of radiators and lighting points should be stated.

Special trades should be fully described, together with all builder's work therewith.

The following example, or outline specimen, should be regarded as a basis or guide, the method being varied to suit the circumstances in each case, as it is impossible to draw up a document which will meet all demands.

OUTLINE OF SPECIMEN SPECIFICATION IN THE FORM OF GROUPED CLAUSES IN LIEU OF SEPARATE TRADES AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONFERENCE.

PRELIMINARIES.—In the usual form.

Materials and Workmanship to each Trade under its respective trade heading in the usual order.

This portion to contain general clauses only, such as cement, sand, proportions for concrete, quality of timber, etc. While all general clauses appear here, all specific or particular items would appear in the later stages of the specification.

STRUCTURAL AND CARCASE WORK.

(a) Work below Ground Floor.

All particular directions as to brick and concrete foundations and all structural work below damp course (but no finishings) to appear here.

Example.—The basement floor to be formed with a lower bed of concrete nine inches thick with a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of asphalt laid on top, the upper bed of concrete to be 6 inches thick laid on the asphalt. Form a vertical damp course of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch asphalt in the external walls the inside $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches of brickwork to be built after the vertical asphalt is complete.

(b) Work at Ground Floor and above:

Damp course to be of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch asphalt the full thickness of walls.

R. S. Js. and R. S. Stanchions to be of the sizes and in positions as shown. Ends of R.S.Js. in walls to rest on 9 inch by 9 inch Yorkstone templates with felt seatings. Feet of stanchions to rest on 18 inch by 18 inch Yorkstone bases.

FLOORS.

The ground, first, second and third floors to be of suspended concrete (4-2-1)—thick reinforced with—laid and bedded in accordance with details.

Fourth floor to be with 9 inch by 2 inch fir joists with H.B. strutting as shown. Ends of joists on girders to be supported with 4 inch by 3 inch fir plates bolted to flange of R.S.J. with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch bolts at 3 feet centres.

ROOFS.

Pitched Roofs.

Steel trusses for roof of front portion to be as shown on detail with feet resting on 14 inch by 14 inch by 6 inch Yorkstone templates.

Timbers to this roof to be of fir of the following sizes: purlins, —; rafters, —; ridge, —; ceiling joists —.

Rafters to be covered with 1 inch boarding nailed on with battens for Countess slating.

Slating to be — Countesses laid to a 3 inch lap and nailed with — nails to each slate.

Flashings to be of 5 lb. lead and soakers of 4 lb. weight.

Gutter behind parapet wall to be lined with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch asphalt dressed as shown. Outlet to be connected with 3 inch diameter lead bend carried through wall to discharge into R.W. Head. P.C.—. Rain water pipes on street front 4 inch by 3 inch cast-iron with ears to wall.

Eaves gutter to back elevation of pitched roof to be 6 inch by 4 inch C.I. ogee pattern with rain water pipes of 3 inch diameter circular C.I. fixed with holderbats to glazed brick facing.

Flat roofs.

The flat roof over rear portion to be of concrete—thick reinforced as before, and to have a bed of fine concrete average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick laid thereon to falls and currents to receive asphalt.

Asphalt covering to be $\frac{7}{8}$ in. with skirting 9 inches high, top edge turned into wall and pointed in cement.

Outlets from cesspools to be similar to those for gutter on street front. Rain water pipes to be 3 inch C.I. as before.

(NOTE.—Eaves cornices if used would be fully described with the pitched roof to which they belong.)

EXTERNAL FACINGS, ETC.

Front. Facings on street front to be Portland stone

with ashlar average 7 inches thick bonded to brick backing and with string courses, moulded window jambs, and cornice, etc., as detailed. Cornice to be covered with 6 lb. lead with welged joints dressed over front edge 2 inches and turned up against wall 6 inches with 5 lb. lead apron burnt into groove in ashlar.

Back. Plinth to be in Aberdeen granite as detail. Facing to back elevation and around area to be of second quality white glazed bricks with a skirting of granolithic 6 inches high chamfered.

Lintels to windows to be of cast concrete the full thickness of wall and 9 inches deep, and to be finished externally with Portland cement.

Window sills to be in bull-nosed white glazed bricks.

Coping to parapet wall to be of artificial stone from — size — by — threaded (etc.).

INTERNAL FINISHINGS.

NOTE.—Each room (or group of similar rooms) to be fully described, the description to cover surfaces, doors, windows, fireplaces, fittings, and number of radiators and lighting points. External doors to appear with description of corridors or rooms from which they open. Steps to appear therewith.

Example.—

Basement.

Ceiling. Limewhiten soffit of concrete.

Walls. Portland cement plain face 1 inch thick, twice limewhiten.

Floors. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch Granolithic.

Skirting. 1 inch by 6 inch Granolithic chamfered.

Doors. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deal 4-panel square framed hung with 4 inch steel butts to 4 inch by 3 inch rebated and rounded frames all painted four oils.

Fit doors with rim locks.

Lintels to be of cast concrete 9 inches by 3 inches.

Windows. Steel frames to be supplied and delivered by a selected firm P. C. — per foot super. Contractor to build in same and point externally with cement fillet. Glaze with 26-oz. glass and paint four oils.

Light Points. Three.

Ground Floor.

VESTIBULE.

Ceiling. Fibrous plaster ceiling and cornice to be supplied by a selected firm P.C. — and to be fixed by Contractor on rough fir grounds and painted three oils and one enamel.

Walls. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch marble slabs, as detail.

Floor. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch marble squares in black and white, as detail.

Skirting. 1 inch by 7 inch white marble.

Doors. Entrance doors to be 2 inch oak in six panels belection moulded outside and flush on other, hung folding with brass butts to 4 inch by 3 inches oak moulded frames and architraves as detail. Fit with rebated mortice lock (etc.). Oil and polish door and frame.

Steps.

Light Points.

Ceiling Walls.

Walls.

Floor.

Skirting.

Doors.

Windows.

Cupboards.

Radiators.

Light Points.

Ceiling.

Walls.

Floor.

Door.

Window.

Fireplace.

Radiators.

Light Points.

Lintel to be of cast concrete 9 inches by 6 inches.

Steps to be $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch white marble treads with rounded nosings and with 1 inch risers to match all fixed on rough concrete core.

One.

MAIN OFFICE.

Keene's cement, twice whitened, including beams.

Walls. Keene's cement dado 3 feet 6 inches high with one coat sharp colour painted four oils. Lime plaster above dado twice distempered. Dado rail 2 inches by 3 inches deal moulded, painted four oils.

Floor. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pitch pine blocks laid in mastic to herring bone pattern with double borders.

Skirting. 1 inch by 6 inch deal moulded and painted four oils.

Doors. Doors from office to corridors $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deal moulded, both sides fitted with mortice locks and furniture. Frames, heads and transoms $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches, rebated and moulded. Architraves $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 3 inches, in deal moulded. Fanlights 2 inches moulded, glazed with 21-oz. glass fixed with beads.

Paint four oils. Lintels to be cast concrete 9 inches by 3 inches.

Jambs in Keene's cement.

Windows as for basement, but glazed with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch plate glass. Window boards of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch deal with rounded nosing.

Jambs in Keene's cement. Lintels of cast concrete 9 inches by 6 inches.

Cupboards. (Cupboards or similar fittings to be fully described here, the description to cover ironmongery, glazing, and any attendant work.)

Four.

Six.

MANAGER'S ROOM.

Ceiling and cornice in fibrous plaster. P.C. — all as for vestibule.

Walls. Mahogany panelled dado with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch framing 5 feet high with moulded capping and blocked skirting as detail, all french polished. Fir grounds to be wrot.

Floor. Keene's cement above dado painted four oils. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch oak blocks laid to basket pattern wax polished.

Door. (Door and all work therewith to be fully described as in Main Office.)

Window. Cased frames and sashes (to be described in the usual way, but to include glass, jambs, and internal lintel).

Fireplace. Grate and chimney piece will be supplied and delivered by a selected firm P.C. — Contractor to form opening 2 feet wide with cast concrete lintel and to fix grate and chimney piece. Hearth to be formed with tiles supplied with grate and to be set and bedded in cement on $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch concrete slab.

Radiators. Two.

Light Points. Two.

STAIRCASES.

The staircases from basement to third floor to be formed with cast concrete steps of spandril form built into wall 6 inches at one end and finished with granolithic 1 inch thick on treads and risers. The front edges of treads to have three grooves with carborundum inlay. Landings to be 6 inches thick with granolithic surface and carborundum inlay on one edge as for treads.

Soffits of stairs and landings finished with Keene's cement twice whitened.

Balustrade of wrought iron as detailed, and fixed with balusters let into concrete in lead and pointed with cement.

Handrail of 4 inch by 3 inch oak, moulded to detail, and with angle ramps, and rounded ends as shown and fixed on the iron core provided with balustrade. Handrail to be oiled and polished.

Stairs from third floor to fourth floor to be in teak, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch treads and 1 inch risers tongued together and with rounded nosings and with rough carriages and blocks. Strings to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, ramps as required, and with tongued and mitred angles, and ends of outer string framed to newels.

Newels to be 4 inches by 4 inches, with turned and moulded tops and pendants as detailed. Balusters $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and handrail $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 inches moulded, with ends framed to newels or cut and pinned to wall as required.

Landings to be of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch tongued boarding on strong bearers and with skirtings to match wall strings.

Soffits of stairs and landings of Keene's cement on expanded metal lath and twice whitened.

All exposed portions of newels, strings, balusters, and handrails to be twice oiled with boiled linseed oil.

PARTITIONS.

Glazed. The glazed partitions across main office to be in Columbian pine with $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by 3 inch posts, and rails and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch framing with lower portion panelled and upper with glazing bars, all as detail. Glaze with 21-oz. sheet glass, except for lowest squares, which are to be in Arctic glass, all fixed with glazing beads. Joinery to these partitions to be stained and varnished.

Slabs. The slab partitions to annex to be in 3 inch breeze blocks of approved make, properly keyed, and with top edge cut and pinned to soffit of floor. Ends of partitions against brick walls are to be let into chases 2 inches deep and pointed in cement. Partitions to be finished both sides with line plaster in two coats dis-tempered.

HEATING SERVICE.

(The Heating Installation to be fully described, together with all attendant builders' work, such as pipe trenches, pipe casings, boiler or engine beds, the description to cover both structural and finishing items.)

VENTILATION, LIFT, ELECTRICAL, AND HOT WATER SERVICES. (All to be dealt with on the same lines as Heating Service.)

SANITARY SERVICE.

Internal.

(All water supply and cold water service to be described in the usual way, but to be accompanied by pipe casings or any attendant work. Cistern casings to appear with cisterns.)

Fittings.

Example—

Sinks. Sink in pantry to be — No. — size — set on $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch brick piers 28 inches high. Draining board $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch teak fluted and on deal bearers.

Wall at back of sink to be finished with 6 inch by 6 inch white glazed tiles 4 feet by 18 inches high set in Parian on Portland cement bed.

Waste pipe to be $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch lead with trap and screw.

(Lavatories, Baths, and W.C's. on same lines as Sinks.)

EXTERNAL.

(Soil pipes and bath wastes to be fully described.)

(Drains, with gullies, manholes and all attendant work.)

INDEX.

NOTES FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL.

13 May 1929.

THE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN OF AERODROMES.

It was decided to appoint a Committee representative of all the interests concerned to consider the question of the architectural design of aerodromes.

AWARDS OF CERTIFICATES FOR CRAFTSMANSHIP.

The Council have received a recommendation from the Allied Societies' Conference that they should consider, in endeavouring to bring back a greater love of craft and a higher order of workmanship, the question of awarding certificates of superior workmanship to workers in the building and allied trades. The Council have referred the proposal to the Architects' and Builders' Consultation Board and the Architects' and Operatives' Consultation Board for their sympathetic consideration.

POST GRADUATE PRIZES AGE LIMIT.

On the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education the age limit for the post graduate Prizes has been altered from 23 to 21 years.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON DAMP HOUSES.

The report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Science Standing Committee to investigate and report on the question of damp houses was approved and will be published at an early date.

REPLIES TO QUERIES ON MATTERS OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE AND TECHNICAL INTEREST.

The Council, on the recommendation of the Science Standing Committee, have decided to adopt the system of publishing replies to questions of general professional interest in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL on lines similar to those followed by the Surveyors' Institution.

THE R.I.B.A. ARCHITECTURAL MEDAL FOR ESSEX.

At the invitation of the Council of the Essex Society of Architects, the Council have nominated Sir Charles Nicholson [F.] to act as the Chairman of the Jury of Award of the R.I.B.A. Architecture Medal for Essex.

THE CENTENARY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN.

The Council have appointed Mr. C. P. Walgate [A.], President of the Cape Provincial Institute of Architects, to represent the R.I.B.A. at the celebration of the centenary of the South African College (now incorporated in the University of Cape Town), which will take place at Cape Town in October next.

THE FELLOWSHIP.

The Council, by a unanimous vote, elected the following architects to the Fellowship under the powers defined in the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

Mr. J. T. Halliday [A.] (Manchester).

Mr. Christian Doll (London).

Mr. C. F. A. Voysey (London).

MEMBERSHIP.

Election, 10 June 1929.—Nominations for membership were approved as follows:—

As Fellows:	21 applications.
As Associates:	9 applications.
As Honorary Fellows:	2 applications.

RETIRED FELLOWSHIP.

The following member was transferred to the Retired Fellowship:—

Samuel Francis Hynes, Fellow 1888.

RESIGNATION.

The following resignation was accepted with regret:—

John Standen Adkins [F.].

APPLICATIONS FOR ELECTION AS LICENTIATES UNDER SECTION III. (F) OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER OF 1925.

Three applications were approved.

APPLICATION FOR ELECTION AS SUBSCRIBER.

One application was approved.

The Annual Elections

The results of the Annual Elections are recorded in the subjoined report of the Scrutineers, which was read at the General Meeting on Monday, 10 June:—

The Scrutineers appointed to count the votes for the election of the Council and Standing Committees for the Session 1929-1930 beg to report as follows:—

1,285 envelopes were received—471 from Fellows, 525 from Associates, and 289 from Licentiates.

The result of the election is as follows:—

COUNCIL, 1929-1930.

PRESIDENT.—Sir Banister Fletcher (unopposed).

PAST-PRESIDENTS.—Edward Guy Dawber (unopposed); Walter Tapper (unopposed).

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—*Elected*: Edwin Stanley Hall, 1,062 votes; Henry V. Ashley, 951; Henry Martineau Fletcher, 869; John Keppie (Glasgow), 854.—*Not Elected*: William Gillbee Scott, 738. 1,242 voting papers were received, of which 28 were invalid.

HONORARY SECRETARY.—Sydney Decimus Kitson (Oxon.) (unopposed).

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.—*FELLOWS*.—*Elected*: Henry Vaughan Lancaster, 782 votes; Professor Stanley Davenport Adshead, 739; Maurice Everett Webb, 533; Percy Edward Thomas (Cardiff), 519; Oswald Partridge Milne, 491; Francis Jones (Manchester), 471; George Churchus Lawrence (Bristol), 456.—*Not Elected*: Edmund Bertram Kirby (Liverpool), 442; Ernest Chawner Bewlay (Birmingham), 436; Francis Thomas Verity, 413; John Alan Slater, 387; Harold Chalton Bradshaw, 386; Thomas Taliesin Rees (Liverpool), 367; William Henry Ansell, 359; Major Charles Frederick Skipper (Cambridge), 333; Henry Philip Burke Downing, 320; Charles Ernest Elcock, 189. 1,242 voting papers were received, of which 67 were invalid.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.—*Elected*: Michael John Tapper, 599 votes; Ernest Berry Webber, 501; Richard Goulburn Lovell (Eastbourne), 482; Edgar Allan Davey Tanner, 403.—*Not Elected*: The Hon. Humphrey Arthur Pakington, 386; Reginald Arthur Rix (Maidenhead), 382; Stephen Welsh (Sheffield), 377; Stewart Kaye (Edinburgh), 350; Harry Valentine Milnes Emerson, 346; Verner Owen Rees, 288; Harold William Chester, 240. 1,242 voting papers were received, of which 36 were invalid.

LICENTIATE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.—*Elected*: Lieut.-Colonel Percy Alfred Hopkins, 576 votes; John Llewellyn Smith (Aberdare), 399.—*Not Elected*: Captain Augustus Seymour Reeves, 369; Edwin Ashley Toombs, 297; Major Frederick William Rees, 283; Major Albert Leigh Abbott, 240. 1,242 voting papers were received, of which 33 were invalid.

REPRESENTATIVES OF ALLIED SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OR THE IRISH FREE STATE.—*Six Representatives from the Northern Province of England*.—Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Kerr Tasker (Northern Architectural Association); James Theodore Halliday (Manchester Society of Architects); Duncan Alexander Campbell (Liverpool Architectural Society); George Dudley Harbron (York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society); George Herbert Foggitt (West Yorkshire Architectural Society); Charles Matthew Ellison Hadfield (Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors). *Five Representatives from the Midland Province of England*.—Albert Thomas Butler (Birmingham Architectural Association); Albert Herbert (Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects); Richard John Williams (Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects); George Morley Eaton (Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society); Stanley John Wearing (Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects). *Four Representatives from the Southern Province of England*.—Benjamin Priestley Shires (Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society); Thomas Overbury (Wessex Society of Architects); Harry Hutt (Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association); John Arthur Smith (Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association). *Four Representatives of Allied Societies in Scotland* (nominated by the Council of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland).—Andrew Balfour (Glasgow); Sir Robert Stodart Lorimer (Edinburgh); Donald Matheson (Inverness); Patrick Hill Thoms (Dundee). *One Representative of the South Wales Institute of Architects*.—Thomas Alwyn Lloyd (Cardiff). *Two Representatives of Allied Societies in Ireland*.—Frederick George Hicks (Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland); Edwin Riddell Kennedy (Ulster Society of Architects).

REPRESENTATIVES OF ALLIED SOCIETIES IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEAS.—To be nominated by the Council of each of the following: The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the Federal Council of the Australian Institutes of Architects, the New Zealand Institute of Architects, the Institute of South African Architects.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION (LONDON).—Francis Winton Newman (unopposed).

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS.—William Henry Hamlyn (unopposed).

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION.—Leo Sylvester Sullivan (unopposed).

CHAIRMEN OF THE ART, LITERATURE, PRACTICE AND SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEES.

HONORARY AUDITORS.—Ernest James Wedlock Hider (unopposed), Robert William Pite (unopposed).

ART STANDING COMMITTEE.—*FELLOWS*.—*Elected*: Harry Stuart Goodhart-Rendel, 831 votes; Professor Stanley Davenport Adshead, 816; Oswald Partridge Milne, 728; M. H. Baillie Scott, 720; Charles Henry Holden, 694; Arthur Keen, 689; Louis Emanuel de Soissons, 673; Charles Frederick William Denning (Bristol), 560; Harold Chalton Bradshaw, 514; George Grey Wornum, 506.—*Not Elected*: Ernest Chawner Bewlay (Birmingham), 475; Henry Philip Burke Downing, 471; James Henry Martindale (Carlisle), 454; Gerald Berkeley Wills, 450; Edward Maufe, 443; Thomas Lawrence Dale, 429; Charles Holloway James, 372; William Harding Thompson, 346; Robert Lowry, 318; Edward Arthur Hunt, 223. 1,177 voting papers were received, of which 25 were invalid.

ASSOCIATES.—*Elected*: Edwin Maxwell Fry, 827 votes; Ronald Aver Duncan, 819; Cyril Arthur Farey, 791; The Hon. Humphrey Arthur Pakington, 767; Michael Theodore Waterhouse, 690; Stephen Rowland Pierce, 680.—*Not Elected*: Frederic Edward Towndrow, 640; Claude St. John

Carle Miller, 576; Hubert Clist, 548. 1,177 voting papers were received, of which 21 were invalid.

LICENTIATES.—*Elected*: Archibald Stuart Soutar, 915 votes; Francis Robert Taylor, 858; Reginald Minton Taylor, 675. —*Not Elected*: Samuel George Short, 596. 1,177 voting papers were received, of which 42 were invalid.

LITERATURE STANDING COMMITTEE.—FELLOWS.—*Elected*: Martin Shaw Briggs, 902 votes; Louis Ambler, 847; Charles Cowles-Voysey, 827; David Theodore Fyfe (Cambridge), 780; Basil Oliver, 758; Charles Sydney Spooner, 697; Arthur Stratton, 675; Arthur Stanley George Butler, 670; Arthur Edward Henderson, 628; John Murray Easton, 612. —*Not Elected*: Guy Donne Gordon Hake (Bristol), 596; Major Hubert Christian Corlette, 588; Sir Alfred Brumwell Thomas, 576; William Henry Ansell, 533; Harold Stratton Davis (Gloucester), 511; Andrew Laurence Noel Russell, 504; Walter Hindes Godfrey, 502. 1,184 voting papers were received, of which 14 were invalid.

ASSOCIATES.—*Elected*: Harold William Chester, 972 votes; Henry Castree Hughes (Cambridge), 972; Grahame Burnell Tubbs, 956; Professor Frank Stephen Granger (Nottingham), 940; James Maclaren Ross, 898; Eric Rawlstone Jarrett, 888. —*Not Elected*: Miss Eleanor Katherine Dorothy Hughes, 690. 1,184 voting papers were received, of which 17 were invalid.

LICENTIATES.—*Elected*: Arthur Baldwin Hayward, 951 votes; Frederick Herbert Mansford, 879; Edwin Morecombe Hick, 752. —*Not Elected*: Arthur Joseph Penty, 631. 1,184 voting papers were received, of which 45 were invalid.

PRACTICE STANDING COMMITTEE.—FELLOWS.—*Elected*: Henry V. Ashley, 850 votes; John Alan Slater, 728; George Churchus Lawrence (Bristol), 722; Edmund Bertram Kirby (Liverpool), 706; Percy Edward Thomas (Cardiff), 695; Sydney Joseph Tatchell, 641; Herbert Arthur Welch, 621; Harry Smith Fairhurst (Manchester), 604; William Ernest Watson, 592; Francis Thomas Verity, 578. —*Not Elected*: Hubert Liddbetter, 556; Gilbert Henry Lovegrove, 515; Edward Charles Philip Monson, 496; David Barclay Niven, 484; William Henry Gunton, 467; Frederick Chatterton, 443; George Penrose Kennedy Young (Perth), 443; William Henry Dashwood Caple (Birmingham), 352; Alexander Burnett Brown, 285; James Ernest Franck, 228. 1,180 voting papers were received, of which 14 were invalid.

ASSOCIATES.—*Elected*: John Douglas Scott, 985 votes; Harry Valentine Milnes Emerson, 940; William Henry Hamlyn, 926; John Batty, 870; Robert Norman Mackellar (Newcastle-on-Tyne), 869; Edward Unwin, 869. —*Not Elected*: Nugent Francis Cachemaille-Day, 640. 1,180 voting papers were received, of which 30 were invalid.

LICENTIATES.—*Elected*: Joseph William Denington, 906 votes; Frederic Roger Betenson, 876; Captain Augustus Seymour Reeves, 709. —*Not Elected*: Malcolm Waverley Matts, 569. 1,180 voting papers were received, of which 44 were invalid.

SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE.—FELLOWS.—*Elected*: Dr. Raymond Unwin, 963 votes; Alan Edward Munby, 850; William Alexander Harvey (Birmingham), 835; Herbert Duncan Searles-Wood, 762; Robert John Angel, 760; Major Charles Frederick Skipper (Cambridge), 711; George Reginald Farrow, 685; Arthur John Hope (Bolton), 646; William Edward Vernon Crompton, 625; T. Butler Wilson (Leeds), 620. —*Not Elected*: Thomas Taylor Scott (Carlisle), 576; Edward John Partridge, 574; Arthur William Kenyon, 557; Ernest Hollyer Evans, 520; Ravenscroft Elsey Smith, 432; Samuel Pointon Taylor, 380; Edward Cecil Davies, 367. 1,161 voting papers were received, of which 6 were invalid.

ASSOCIATES.—*Elected*: Charles Stanley White, 885 votes; William Thomas Benslyn, 830; Lieut.-Colonel Arnold Fielder

Hooper, 829; Eric Leslie Bird, 828; Edwin Gunn, 785; Alfred Ernest Mayhew, 771. —*Not Elected*: Percy William Barnett, 731; William Kaula, 501. 1,161 voting papers were received, of which 21 were invalid.

LICENTIATES.—*Elected*: Alfred Henry Barnes, 829 votes; Percy John Waldram, 824; Lieut.-Colonel Percy Alfred Hopkins, 713. —*Not Elected*: George Nathaniel Kent, 450; Frederick Malcolm Burr, 340. 1,161 voting papers were received, of which 30 were invalid.

Scrutineers { E. J. W. HIDER [F.], *Chairman*.
ERNEST G. ALLEN [F.].
GEOFFREY C. WILSON [F.].
RONALD TOPHAM [A.].
CHARLES H. FREEMAN [L.].
W. C. SYMES [L.].

7 June 1929.

Notices

SIXTEENTH GENERAL MEETING.

The 16th General Meeting (Ordinary) of the Session 1928-29 will be held on Monday, 24 June 1929, at 8.30 p.m., for the following purposes:—

To read the minutes of the General Meeting (Business) held on 10 June 1929;

Formally to admit members attending for the first time since their election;

To present the Royal Gold Medal to Monsieur Victor Alexandre Frédéric Laloux (Hon. Corr. Member) of Paris.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

FRIDAY 28 JUNE 1929 AT 8.30 P.M.

PLANNING THE NEW YORK REGION.

A Special General Meeting will be held on Friday, 28 June 1929, at 8.30 p.m., when two addresses, illustrated by lantern views, will be given describing the scope and character of the Regional Plan of New York and the system of Parkways which have become a prominent feature in the development of the Region.

The first address will be given by Mr. Jay Downer, Chief Engineer of the Westchester County Park Commission, who will describe the growth of the system of Parkways in the Westchester County, New York.

The total appropriations made between 1923 and 1927 for the purchase of land and construction of Parks and Parkways in Westchester amount to about £9,500,000. The total length of traffic Parkways in the system is 140 miles.

The Westchester Parkways have been built in consultation with leading architects and landscape architects and include a variety of bridges and buildings of good design.

The second address will be given by Mr. Thomas Adams, General Director of the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs. He will describe the plan which has recently been completed for the development of a system of circulation and the distribution of land uses in an area comprising 5,528 sq. miles and having a present population of 10,000,000. The Plan has been made with a view to the possible development of the Region in the year 1965.

Mr. Downer is a member of the American Institute of Engineers, a member of the Advisory Engineering Com-

mittee of the Regional Plan of New York, and is a leading authority on Parkways in the United States.

Mr. Thomas Adams was first President of the Town Planning Institute, and is an Honorary Member of the American Institute of Architects and Lecturer on Civic Design in the Architectural Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS, 2 DECEMBER 1929.

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship Class are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 2 December 1929 they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 28 September 1929.

R.I.B.A. MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE.

The Royal Institute of British Architects offer for award in July 1929 two R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture of a maximum value of £100 per annum, tenable from October 1929.

The Scholarships will be tenable in the first instance for one year, and will be renewable for two further periods of one year each. They are intended to enable students who have not the necessary means to attend an approved course at one of the Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Examinations. *Students who are already taking such a course are not eligible to apply for a Scholarship.*

The value of the Scholarships, up to the limit of £100, will depend upon the financial circumstances of the parents or guardians of the candidates. The parents or guardians will be required to furnish particulars, on the proper form, of their financial position.

Particulars and forms of application may be obtained free on application to the Secretary to the Board of Architectural Education, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

The closing date for the receipt of applications, duly completed, is 1 July 1929.

HONOURS FOR MEMBERS OF THE R.I.B.A.

The following members are included in the King's list of Birthday Honours recently announced:—

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Lee of Fareham (*Hon. Fellow*)—Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

The Very Rev. Wm. Foxley Norris, D.D., Dean of Westminster (*Hon. A.R.I.B.A.*)—Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

Gilbert Mackenzie Trench (*F.*)—Officer Order of the British Empire.

Herbert Ryle, O.B.E. (*A.*)—Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fourth Class).

CRICKET MATCH.

The Architectural Association Cricket Club have challenged the R.I.B.A. to a cricket match, to be played on the A.A. ground at Boreham Wood on Wednesday, 3 July. The Hon. H. A. Pakington [*A.*] has kindly consented to raise the team to represent the R.I.B.A., and would be glad to hear from any playing members who would be willing to take part. Mr. Pakington's address is: 2 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS AND THE NATION'S YOUTH.

Mr. Walter Tapper has addressed a personal letter to members of the R.I.B.A. inviting financial support for the National Work of the Young Men's Christian Association. Such an appeal, coming at the present time, rather naturally gives rise to one or two questions. Why, for instance, is the appeal being made especially to architects, and, why is it being made just now?

The answer to the first question is that the Chartered and Incorporated Accountants, the Stock Exchange, and the members of the Bar have already made generous contributions, and it was thought that the architectural profession, when made aware of the exceptional facts of the case, might welcome a similar opportunity.

The answer to the second query is found in the present position and programme of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. In his letter Mr. Tapper recalls the War work of the Association. The Y.M.C.A. entered into that situation so wholeheartedly and effectively as to make its services desirable in other national emergencies. Since the armistice the Y.M.C.A. has been called upon to render national service in many directions. A notable instance was during the General Strike, when they established twelve emergency canteens in Hyde Park for the men engaged in safeguarding the London food supply. These canteens, staffed by Y.M.C.A. War workers, never closed day or night while the strike lasted. Such special efforts coming on the top of a full programme of work for the nation's youth has caused for them a serious financial situation.

The extensive and most important welfare work which the Y.M.C.A. is doing for His Majesty's troops in Shanghai, Iraq and on the Rhine and elsewhere has been undertaken at a time when all, and more than all, its resources are required to carry on its normal work in 700 Associations and Boys' Clubs throughout the country. It was faced with the urgent necessity of closing down part of this essential well-established work; of leaving our young soldiers in foreign lands without those centres of homeliness and good cheer on which they have come so much to depend, or of somehow finding the necessary funds.

At the present time the Y.M.C.A. are more than half-way through a scheme of migration which will place over one thousand unemployed youths from the coalfields in settled jobs on Canadian farms during the present year. This is service of real national value which should be the responsibility of every citizen quite as much as that of the Y.M.C.A.

It is in order to help to maintain work of this kind that the President has issued his special appeal to the profession, in the confident hope that it will meet with a generous response.

Competitions

PROPOSED COLD STORE AT TALINN, ESTONIA.

Particulars of the above competition may be seen at the office of the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

COMPETITION FOR GRECO-ROMAN MUSEUM AT ALEXANDRIA.

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of its Allied Societies must not take part in the above competition because the conditions are not in accordance with the published Regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions.

SIMON BOLIVAR MEMORIAL.

PRELIMINARY DETAILS OF A COMPETITION FOR THE
ERECTION OF A MONUMENT TO THE LIBERATOR BOLIVAR
IN THE CITY OF QUITO.

A competition has been opened for the erection in Quito of a monument to Bolivar.

The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a Committee to organise and carry out the said competition.

A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists and art critics will judge the works presented.

The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than 31 October 1929.

The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the purpose of erecting the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction.

Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third.

The decision of the Jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana, of Quito, for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

Members' Column

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. A. N. PATERSON AND STODDART desire to intimate the change of their address from 266 to 219 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

PARTNER WANTED.

ADVERTISER, who has had considerable experience as principal in North of England and in conjunction with Paris architect (Beaux Arts), wishes to meet energetic architect with view to working arrangement or partnership. Has a certain clientele. Some capital available.—Apply Box 3629, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

PARTNERSHIPS WANTED.

F.R.I.B.A. with general experience desires Partnership in an established practice in London. Commercial buildings a speciality. Contracts in hand.—Apply Box 7529, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, London, W.1.

A.R.I.B.A. desires partnership in established London practice where greater scope. Ten years' own practice in small town 60 miles from London, with good connection, which could be kept as a branch office.—Reply Box 2459, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

PARTNERSHIP required by Fellow, 14 years principal important practice abroad, desires for family reasons settle in London. Capital available; good city connections. Interview can be arranged in London during July.—Apply Box 9429, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

A.R.I.B.A. with exceptional experience, particularly in the design of large high-class buildings, public and domestic, desires partnership, or position with view to partnership.—Apply Box 1559, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

PARTNERSHIP.

A HALF share partnership is offered to a young Associate capable of seeing work through in a growing practice in Devonshire. Premium £500. Specialising in domestic, factories, shops, hotels.—Box 1000, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

SUPERVISION OF WORK.

PROVINCIAL member undertakes supervision of work for other architects in Devon and Cornwall. Experienced in alterations and additions to property, housing, factory work, etc.—Box 4884, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION WANTED.

MEMBER desires occasional use of office, West End, for interviews.—Box 7629, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.

ASSOCIATE of the Institute, with offices in Lincoln's Inn Fields, has fine room to let, with service attendance for entrance, etc. Would suit provincial firm requiring London office, or one commencing practice, admirably. Open to discuss conditions with suitable applicant, who must be a principal and a member of the Institute.—Apply Box 8629, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

LONDON Architect [F.] has small office with attached lobby vacant immediately. West Central District. Fitted drawing-table and shelves. Rent £12 quarterly inclusive. Clerical facilities, telephone, etc., could be arranged.—Reply Box 3151, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

FELLOW of the Institute, with a West End office, having a room to spare, desires to meet another architect with a view to sharing accommodation and running expenses.—Reply Box 7474, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

Minutes XXI

SESSION 1928-1929.

At the Fifteenth General Meeting (Business) of the Session, 1928-29, held on Monday, 10 June 1929, at 8.0 p.m.

Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The attendance book was signed by 50 Fellows (including 14 Members of Council), 22 Associates (including 3 Members of Council), 12 Licentiates (including 3 Members of Council), and 2 Hon. Associates.

The Minutes of the Ordinary General Meeting held on 27 May 1929, having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed, and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of:—

Charles Henry Hebblethwaite, elected Associate 1893;

Arthur Grove, elected Licentiate 1911;

Reginald Wainwright, elected Licentiate 1912;

and it was Resolved that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President:—

Arthur Brocklehurst [F.];

Theodore Ellis Legg [A.];

Christopher James Fawcett Martindale [A.];

Alan Wiseman Hornabrook [L.].

The following candidates for Membership were elected by show of hands:—

AS HON. FELLOWS [2].

CANTERBURY: THE ARCHBISHOP OF, The Most Revd. and Rt. Hon. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., etc.

YORK: THE ARCHBISHOP OF, The Most Revd. William Temple, D.D., D.Litt, York.

AS FELLOWS [21].

BUDDEN: Professor LIONEL BAILEY, M.A. [A. 1913], Liverpool.

BUTT: CHARLES FREDERICK SUTTON [A. 1911], Shanghai.

CAVANAGH : EDMUND [A. 1926].
 EVERSHERD : SYDNEY FRITZ [A. 1926].
 FLETCHER : JOHN ALFRED [A. 1905], Bradford.
 GRIBBON : BLAKELEY RINDER [A. 1915], Leeds.
 HALL : GEORGE LANGLEY DESMOND [A. 1921].
 HORSBURGH : ARTHUR LINDSAY [A. 1918], Birmingham.
 KENCHINGTON : HERBERT [A. 1909].
 LEGG : THEODORE ELLIS [A. 1920].
 MASTERS : WILLIAM EWART [A. 1920].
 O'DONOGHUE : RUPERT JOHN GORDON [A. 1920].
 PITE : ION BERESFORD, M.A. [A. 1919], Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa.
 POWELL : HERBERT CECIL [A. 1914], Torquay.
 ROBINSON : HAROLD GRAHAM FECTOR [A. 1912], Shanghai.
 SCOTT : THOMAS EDWARD [A. 1920].
 SPENCE : HERBERT MARSHALL [A. 1907], Shanghai.

And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination :—
 FARMER : FRANK QUENTERY
 REID : ALLAN DOUGLAS.

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4, cii, of the Supplemental Charter of 1925 :—
 ELWIG : HENRY, J.P., Tunbridge Wells.
 HEALEY : WILLIAM EVERARD, Ramsgate.

AS ASSOCIATES [9].

BARNARD : ALBERT EDWARD [Final].
 BETTS : RANDOLPH COTGRAVE, B.Arch. (McGill) [Passed five years' course at McGill University, Montreal. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], Montreal, Canada.
 BREWSTER : COLIN CAMPBELL, B.Arch. (Sydney) [Passed five years' course at Sydney University. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
 DEY : JAMES BOWMAN [Special], Pretoria, South Africa.
 DOCKING : STANLEY JAMES, B.Arch. (Liverpool) [Passed five years' course at Liverpool University School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], Blackpool.
 JONES : WILLIAM MURRAY [Special], Durban, South Africa.
 STEWART : NEIL McMARTIN, B.Arch. (McGill) [Passed five years' course at McGill University, Montreal. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], Alberta, Canada.
 WESTENDARP : RUDOLF THEODORE [Passed five years' joint course at the Cambridge University School of Architecture and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
 WINBUSH : HARRY STEPHEN [Final].

The Scrutineers' Report giving the results of the Annual Election of the Council, the Standing Committees and the Hon. Auditors were read.

The Chairman declared the Officers, Members of the Council, the Standing Committees, and the Hon. Auditors duly elected in accordance therewith.

On the motion of the Chairman, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the Scrutineers for their labours in connection with the elections.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the Council's proposals for the revision of the Scale of Professional Charges, the adoption of which was moved by Mr. W. E. Watson [F.] and seconded by Mr. J. Douglas Scott [A.].

Part of the Scale was amended and agreed and consideration of the remainder was deferred.

The meeting then resumed the discussion on the New Standard Form of Building Contract which was adjourned at the Special General Meeting held on 25 January 1928.

On the motion of Mr. G. Leonard Elkington [F.], seconded by Mr. Percy Thomas [F.], it was RESOLVED

That this meeting of the R.I.B.A., after full consideration of the terms of the proposed draft of the New Form of Contract now again submitted as in amendment of the existing and agreed 1909 Form of Contract, is unable to accept the same, but concurrently renews its offer to reconsider the 1909 Form where necessary.

The following proposal of the Council was deferred in order that it might be considered jointly with the Council's proposals for the revision of the Scale of Professional Charges :—

That the references to the Assessor's fee should be omitted from the Regulations for Architectural Competitions, and that these references, contained in Clause I (paragraphs 2 and 3) of the Regulations, should be transferred to the Scale of Professional Charges and the "Directions to Assessors."

The proceedings closed at 10.15 p.m.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (Insurance Department).

HOUSE PURCHASE SCHEME (for property in Great Britain only).

The Society is able, through the services of a leading Assurance Office, to assist an Architect (or his client) in securing the capital for the purchase of a house for his own occupation, on the following terms :—

AMOUNT OF LOAN.

Property value exceeding £666, but not exceeding £2,500, 75 per cent. of the value.

Property value exceeding £2,500, but not exceeding £4,500, 66½ per cent. of the value.

The value of the property is that certified by the Surveyor employed by the Office.

RATE OF INTEREST, 5½ per cent. gross.

REPAYMENT.

By means of an Endowment Assurance which discharges the loan at the end of 15 or 20 years, or at the earlier death of the borrower.

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO ARCHITECTS.

In the case of houses in course of erection, it has been arranged that, provided the Plan and Specification have been approved by the Surveyor acting for the Office, and the amount of the loan agreed upon, and subject to the house being completed in accordance therewith, ONE HALF of the loan will be advanced on a certificate from the Office's Surveyor that the walls of the house are erected and the roof on and covered in.

NOTE.—In 1928, over £20,000 was loaned to architects under this scheme, and as a result over £100 was handed to the Benevolent Fund.

If a quotation is required, kindly send details of your age next birthday, approximate value of house and its exact situation, to the Secretary Architects' Benevolent Society, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expression of the Institute.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL.

DATES OF PUBLICATION.—1929: 29 June; 13 July; 10 August; 21 September; 19 October.

1929

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